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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941

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Allied Forces At Gates Of Damascus

German Reprisal

BERLIN, June 19. Germany has ordered the closing of all United States Consular Offices in Germany and German occupied territories by July 15th.—*Reuter.*

Mexican Drive Against Nazis

LONDON, June 19. It is believed that the Mexican Government at any moment will close the German Consulates and propaganda centres, says a Mexico City despatch to the Independent French Agency in London. In addition, Wednesday's speech by Senor Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, is interpreted as foreshadowing the freezing of German and Italian credits. Meanwhile, the Government are systematically rounding up all organisations suspected of Nazi activities. The Police have discovered three wireless stations one of which, allegedly located in a totalitarian Legation, interferes with Mexican broadcasts and communicates with Germany.—*Reuter.*

PHALANGISTS BUSY IN CUBA

HAVANA, June 19. The police breaking into a house at Guanabacoa to investigate a murder were greatly surprised to find complete files and plans of all Phalangist activities in Cuba. A Spaniard named Serrano, who created a local Phalangist organisation in 1933 was arrested. Full details of the names and activities of many leading residents have been revealed including leading businessmen and well-known journalists. Correspondence signed by Goebbels and others has been confiscated. It had not been mailed but sent to Cuba through totalitarian diplomatic channels. The charges against Serrano include illegal possession of military maps, charts and possession of a letter declaring that he supported Hitler in establishing a totalitarian regime throughout the western Hemisphere.

CUBA TO FOLLOW U.S.A. LEAD?

HAVANA, June 19. After meeting chiefs of the Cuban armed forces and leaders of Senate and the House of Representatives, President Batista is hourly expected to declare a state of emergency on the lines of President Roosevelt's proclamation on May 27th.—*Reuter.*

STOP PRESS

INDIAN TEA FOR EIRE
DUBLIN, June 19. Mr. Lemass, Supplies Minister, stated in the Dail to-day that a Central Tea Purchasing Board had been established which was endeavouring to purchase tea direct from India.—*Reuter.*

LONDON, June 19. "Nothing to report" up to 18.00, says an Air Ministry Communique to-night.—*Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, June 19. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, announced at a Press Conference that conversations had been inaugurated with representatives of Portugal, Russia, Finland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland to exempt those nations from President Roosevelt's assets freezing order.—*Reuter.*

SHANGHAI, June 19. A fleet of at least 53 Japanese warships, including four or five battleships and an aircraft-carrier were sighted off Amoy on Tuesday by passengers aboard the United States liner "President Coolidge." The fleet consisted mainly of submarines and destroyers led by battleships and an aircraft-carrier.—*Reuter.*

Important Positions Captured

BEIRUT BOMBED: ADVANCE ON COASTAL LINE

Iraq-Palestine Road Clear For Supply Caravans From Busrah

CAIRO, June 19. Allied troops are reported here to-day to be nearing the gates of Damascus. Events are also developing favourably to the Allies on the coast where steady progress is being made towards Beirut.

While there is always the possibility that Vichy troops may make a stand halfway between Sidon and Beirut, it is hoped here that the Beirut-Damascus line will soon be in British hands. This will leave Tripoli, Homs and Aleppo as the chief towns still held by Vichy. It is very probable that operations are already in progress for Allied advance into Damascus. It is stated in authoritative quarters in London to-day.

BEIRUT BOMBED

Bombing of positions which were being held up British troops near Damascus is reported in a R. A. F. Middle East "communique." A combined force of the Australian Air Force and the R. A. F. bombers, it says, attacked the opposing positions which were holding up British troops near Damascus.

At Beirut shipping in the harbour was bombed, one very near miss being made on a destroyer. Two Vichy aircraft were shot down at Soudia about sixty miles south by east of Damascus.

Important Positions Captured

In Syria progress has again been made by the Allied forces in the coastal sector, while further important positions have been captured just south of Damascus, states to-day's British G. H. Q. "communique." In the central sector Allied troops have successfully re-occupied Queneltra while a strong Vichy force in Merj Ayoun has now been surrounded," it announces.

ATTACK ON DAMASCUS BEGINS

The Allied attack on Damascus has begun according to a British military spokesman who said that they were encountering a "good deal of opposition" but this was expected.

The attack was launched following the occupation of Mezze four miles due west of Damascus. Continuous pressure is being exerted all along the line south and south-east of Damascus around Jebel Kalb.—*Reuter.*

Free French Forces On Outskirts Of Capital

LONDON, June 19. The Free French troops have now reached the western suburbs of Damascus, according to a despatch to the Independent French News Agency from its correspondent with the Free French Forces in Syria.

Vichy troops are still holding the village of Mezze, some three miles from Damascus. Other Free French units with Indian troops are pushing forward along the Kisve-Damascus road, east of the mountainous district of Jabou A'riz.

ATTACK ON DAMASCUS BEGINS

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expected. The attack was launched following the occupation of Mezze, four miles due west of Damascus. Continuous pressure is being exerted all along the line south and south-east of Damascus around Jebel Kalb.

The Free French and British troops have occupied all fortified positions to the east and west of Kisve, 20 miles south of Damascus, says a "communique" of the Free French headquarters in the Middle East.

Within 15 Minutes' Drive Of Beirut
JERUSALEM, June 19. An authoritative radio communique (Continued on Page 7.)

BERLIN DENIES REPORTS OF ATTACK ON RUSSIA

Soviet Broadcasts Silent On War Scare: But Observers Hold Turco-German Pact Heralds New Nazi Move

BERLIN, June 19. Officials here are busy denying rumours of clashes on the Russo-German frontier. It is stated it is not true that German troops have already begun to invade Russia and Berlin has no knowledge of rumours that clashes have occurred on the Russo-German frontier.

Russian broadcasts made no reference to tension on the frontier.

STORY OF RUSSO-GERMAN CONFLICT

LONDON, June 19. Unconfirmed rumours of a Rumanian ultimatum to Soviet Russia and that German armies have actually launched an attack against Russia at 15 points on the eastern frontier, were reported by the Columbia Broadcasting Correspondent, Mr. Winston Burdett, speaking from Ankara early on Thursday.

Mr. Burdett added, however, as far as anyone in Turkey knows these reports are not proved, but an interesting fact is that they are being spread.

The National Broadcasting Correspondent, Mr. Martin Agronsky, cited similar rumours of German ultimatum to Russia, which according to "most reliable diplomatic circles" was due to expire very shortly.

"The Nazi ultimatum," said Mr. Agronsky, "is reported to demand immediate cession of Bessarabia to Rumania, grant to Germany with guaranteed delivery of a large proportion of Russian wheat yield in the Ukraine and raw materials throughout the U.S.S.R. and free admission of Nazi technicians to the administration of Russian transport and industry."

The ultimatum is reported to be under consideration now in Moscow, while Soviet and Nazi troop concentrations are being steadily increased on the common

Road Clear Between Iraq And Palestine

LONDON, June 19. Normal communications have been entirely restored between Iraq and Palestine via Transjordan, says a dispatch from Jerusalem to the Independent French News Agency.

Caravans of motor lorries are now running again from Basra via Baghdad to Palestine whither they are transporting considerable quantities of goods which had been held up at the Port of Basra during the Rashid Ali revolt.—*Reuter.*

OXFORD HONOURS FOR ROOSEVELT

LONDON, June 19. The Oxford University has decided to confer on President Roosevelt the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Laws.

"We too are born to freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom and would rather die on our feet than live on our knees," declared President Roosevelt in a message read on his behalf to-day when the Oxford University's highest honour, the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, was conferred on President Roosevelt by Lord Halifax, Minister of the Oxford University at a special convocation of Oxford at the Harvard Graduation ceremonies at which Lord Halifax himself received Harvard's honorary degree of Doctorate of Laws. President Roosevelt was unable to attend owing to official business at Washington and Brigadier General Edwin Watson, his Military Aide-de-Camp, represented him.—*Reuter.*

Secret Session On Battle Of Atlantic COMMONS TO DEBATE SHIPPING POSITION

Churchill To Review Operations In Middle East

LONDON, June 19. A statement by Mr. Churchill next week on war situation was foreshadowed in the House of Commons to-day.

Replying to an invitation to make a statement to-day, the Prime Minister said, "it is not convenient to-day, but it may be possible that when we meet next week, I may have something to say upon the very important operations which have been pursued with so much vigour in the Middle East."

The House of Commons is shortly to debate the shipping position and the battle of the Atlantic in a secret session.

In announcing the forthcoming parliamentary business, the Prime Minister declared that a debate on shipping ought to be in secret, owing to the serious danger to public interest, if the matter was discussed in public. In the debate in secret, he would make a statement to the House, but he would certainly not do so in public.

"The battle of the Atlantic is a continuous operation, and its seriousness has not by any means been removed by anything that has occurred as the year advanced."

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell (Labour) urged a public debate on the ground that it should be used to remove disquiet in the public mind and simultaneously arouse a sense of urgency regarding the war situation. Mr. Shinwell asserted that many conflicting and indeed alarming statements had been made by responsible statesmen—by President Roosevelt and the First Lord Mr. Alexander for example—and it was desirable to remove confusion.

Mr. Churchill, however, declared that in order to deal with the subject, there must be a comprehensive statement going to the root of the matter and that could not be made in public. Mr. Churchill added, "We have achieved during this war the greatest association of representative institutions with the executive that has ever been achieved or attempted. I shall labour constantly to secure the power, authority and prestige of the House of Commons. It would be a glorious thing if we came through this war with all our parliamentary faculties undiminished. They have played a vital part in the struggle."—*Reuter.*

MOVE AGAINST RUSSIA?

NEW YORK, June 19. The view that the Turco-German Treaty is directed against the Soviet rather than against Britain is expressed by the New York "Times" in a leading article to-day. Radio commentators have also widely interpreted the treaty as directed principally against the Soviet.—*Reuter.*

BEHIND ANKARA-BERLIN PACT

Considerable curiosity exists here why Germany was so anxious to sign the Pact under any conditions and some observers suggest that she wants to assure that Turkey remains neutral in the event of a German attack on Russia. The fact that the latest Tass Agency statement on Soviet-German relations has been virtually ignored by the German press and radio and persistent rumours that Hitler will shortly demand the return of Bessarabia to Rumania and large economic concessions, lend weight to this suggestion, while the Pact removes yet another explanation for the presence of large German troop concentrations of the Russian frontiers.

14 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK LAST WEEK

LONDON, June 19. The following is an authorised review of enemy shipping losses during the week ending June 15: Over 40 separate and successful attacks were made by sea and air forces, at least 28 ships being severely damaged, 14 of which are known to be total losses. In addition, pilots who raided Benghazi harbour on six nights and one day, report that seaplanes and merchant ships were sunk there during previous raids.

After mentioning the successful attack on one of the two remaining German pocket battleships, the review says six supply ships and one armed trawler, destined to be available for the "Bismarck" and "Prinz Eugen" were sunk.

Submarines in the Mediterranean accounted for the 8,000 ton Italian armed cruiser with two schooners that she was escorting an Italian armed merchant cruiser in Benghazi harbour and two schooners in Mytilene harbour.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

LISBON, June 19. The British ship "Empire Warrior" from New Castle with coals for Portugal was sunk by aeroplanes some distance from Villa Real de San Antonio close to the Spanish border. The crew of 25, of whom two were wounded, were saved by a Portuguese destroyer and a fishing boat.—*Reuter.*

AMERICA TAKES OVER ITALIAN SHIP

WASHINGTON, June 19. The Maritime Commission announced that they have taken formal possession at Savannah (Georgia) of s.s. "Clara", the first of the 28 Italian ships in the United States waters.—*Reuter.*

tion and also by rationing. Some rise in the prices may occur owing to the actual increase in the costs due to the war, such as the extra cost of ocean freight, insurance etc.

Building Material Out Of Surplus Cotton

LONDON, June 19. A special building material being manufactured in the United States from surplus cotton was mentioned in the House of Commons by a questioner who suggested that Britain might acquire some under the Lease and Lend Act to build houses to accommodate British workers of evacuated industries. The Parliamentary Secretary Mr. Hicks replied that at present Britain's resources are adequate to provide materials for such purposes. He added, however, that enquiries are already being made regarding the experimental material in question.

M. Ps RAISE 'HESS' AGAIN

It Is Non-Sense To Suggest That He Is In Chequers, Says Butler

LONDON, June 19. "The complete and apparently directed silence in the press and elsewhere about Hess" was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Silverman (Labour).

Mr. Silverman contended that if Lord Beaverbrook had taken a Spitfire and landed by parachute at Berchtesgaden, the Germans would have made much better use of the incident than we had made of the Hess sensation. He asked whether the incident was being used to cause doubt and mystification in the minds of the German population or of our own.

Mr. Silverman asked the direct question "did Hess bring a peace plan or not?" he also asked what Mr. Churchill had told the United States Government and what it was that the United States Government was entitled to know, but this country was not entitled to know.

LABOUR CRITICISM

Mr. Richard Stokes (Labour) alluded to the statement of Sir Archibald Sinclair on May 22 that the Duke of Hamilton did not recognise Hess and had never met him. Mr. Stokes emphasised that he was making no imputation against the Duke of Hamilton, and asked why should the Duke of Hamilton not know Hess. But he charged the Government with making incorrect statements.

Mr. Vyvan Adams (Conservative) blamed the Government for allowing the Germans to be the first with the allegation that Hess was mad. That theory, he said, was still widely entertained among the bewildered British public, whereas Hess was no more mad than Judas, Iscariot or Satan. Better than silence would have been our ruthless use of this gift from hell but the Ministry of Information had made no more use of it than an oyster. Mr. Adams believed that Hess came to Britain to say to the aristocracy "Join us or we join Russia," hoping to entrap the mentality of those who wanted peace at any cost.

LEAVE GERMANY GUESSING

Mr. Henry Strauss (Conservative) took a totally opposite view and argued "whatever assumption you take about the circumstances in which Hess left Germany the advantage of leaving Germany guessing are overwhelming."

Mr. Strauss contended that the Government's silence had led the Germans into a palpable lie and fantastic contradictions by which they had lost prestige in every country in the world.

BUTLER'S REPLY

The Government's reply was made by Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who declined to depart from the Government's present policy of silence about Hess. He declared that there was no mystery or confusion about Hess who was a prisoner of war and was being treated as such and would continue to be so treated.

Mr. Silverman interposed to ask whether he was being treated as a civilian prisoner or as a Field Marshal.

Mr. Butler said "he is being treated as an officer—perfectly and fairly and rigidly as a prisoner of war with all the attendant circumstances. It is nonsense to suggest that Hess is at Chequers. Other conjectures as to the reasons for Hess coming here can be left to the imagination of individual members and members who have given full rein to their imaginations to-day."

FOR REASONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. Butler said that he was unable to satisfy curiosity for reasons of public interest. On the point whether the Duke of Hamilton knew Hess or whether correspondence had taken place before Mr. Butler said he had nothing to add to Sir Archibald Sinclair's statement of May 22nd. There was substantial point as to why the American Government was informed. British public opinion should not be informed as well. There had been endless diplomatic (Continued on page 7, col. 7)

Our Tabulated Adlets

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE Written Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted a suitable Arora Match for a highly educated, accomplished and beautiful Arora girl aged 17 years, belonging to a good family in U. P. Apply Box No. 14715, "Bombay Chronicle."

Two handsome, well-bred, moderately educated Muslim Girasia girls 17 and 19 are to be married. Suitable persons may apply Box No. 14716, "Bombay Chronicle" stating their family, monthly income, education etc.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Civil Engineers Young unmarried for Construction Works. Apply Box No. 5368, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Sydenham College of Commerce: Evening classes for preparing students for First R.A. Examination and also for the College Diplomas in Accountancy & Secretarial Practice commence work 20th June. Candidates for Final R. A. Examination may join Senior Accountancy Diploma class. Admissions proceeding. (14682)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Examinations conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (5037)

Islamia High School, Etawah, U. P. Re-opens on July 9, 1941. One of the best and the oldest residential Muslim Institution; commodious hostels, well-equipped libraries, laboratories and Museums; highly organised games and scouting subjects taught are English, Mathematics, Drawing, Commerce, Science, Agriculture, Nature Study, Hygiene, Physical Training and Theology. Prospectus free from the Headmaster. (14664)

Visva-Bharati Santiniketan.—New admissions to College (I.A., I.Sc., B.A.), School (Matriculation), Kala-Bhavana (Fine Arts), Sangit-Bhavana (Music and Dancing) will be open up to the 15th July, 1941. Apply for prospectus with postage stamps worth annas four mentioning the department for which prospectus required. Secretary, Santiniketan, Bengal. (5201)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF SUPPLY CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (Supply) (Contract. Director) New Delhi, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:—

	No.
Rack Towel Folding	2,600
Chairs Easy Folding	2,600
Tables Folding Cookhouse	520
Tables Laundry Folding	520
Tables Dressing	400
Tables Dressing & Dispensing	1,360
Trestles Folding	520
Book Cases Sectional	260
Screen light movable	2,080
Chairs Carrying Invalid	260
Safes Meat & Milk Portable	780
Charpoys Folding Wooden	12,960
Tables Writing Small	1,820

Tender No. SY/MS-703/2R

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 10/- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) (Contracts Directorate), New Delhi, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to the 10th July, 1941. Applicants not already on the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) (Contracts Directorate) list of approved contractors, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers. N.B.—Tender forms are also available for sale at Branch Office of the Contracts Directorate at Calcutta, Bombay, and Cawnpore, as well as in the Offices of Controllers of Supplies at Madras, Lahore, Cawnpore, and Karachi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the prescribed tender fee direct to the Officers concerned. (5294)

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st July, to MONDAY, the 18th August, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
TATA SONS, LIMITED
Managing Agents.
A. R. DALAL, Director.
Bombay, 18th June, 1941. 5375

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, I.S.D. Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of M. S. Rounds, plates, etc.

Tender form No. MP. BH 5793 may be obtained from him on payment in cash or by money order the sum of Rs. 2/- per set which is not refundable. Due date of submission and opening at 12 noon on 28-6-41 and 30-6-41 respectively. (5373)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Gekhale Education Society, Bombay. The Society's Shri Dharamraj Govindji Thackersey High School Reopened after the Summer vacation on Monday, the 9th June, 1941. Applications for free studentships are invited from poor students belonging to the Gujarathi and Marathi communities so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 25th June, 1941. Preference will be given to poor students of the Bhatia community. H. S. Jogikar, B.A., Principal. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. (5366)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED upto 1st July, 1941, from Lady Graduates or undergraduates, KNOWING URDU for the post of a teacher to conduct an English Class to be attached to the Municipal Urdu Girls School, No. 1, Mailegaon. The scale of pay for the Graduate teacher is Rs. 80-5-100 while the scale of undergraduate will be sympathetically considered according to the qualification. Preference will be given to the Muslim candidates.

MD YAHAYA ZUBAIR, Vice-Chairman, School Board L.A. Municipality Mailegaon, (Nasik). 5372

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons eligible for employment under the Bombay Government for four posts of District Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 95-5-130 in the Subordinate Co-operative Service. The applicants should be graduates with an Hon. or an equivalent of Hon. degree in Commerce, Agriculture or Arts with Economics, or possess a double or a higher degree and should preferably have experience of work in rural areas. The posts are temporary for the present but are likely to be made permanent. The candidates should not be more than 25 years of age in the case of advanced class and 28 years of age in the case of intermediate and backward class on 31st August, 1941. It may be possible to provide persons who possess exceptionally good academic qualifications or substantial practical experience of co-operative work in the grade of Rs. 135-5-180, and move Government for relaxation of age limit upto 30 years. Government servants are eligible, if permitted to apply by the Heads of their Department. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 3rd July, 1941. Candidates may be called for an interview at Poona at their own expense.

S. M. IKRAM, Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, B. P. Poona, Poona, 17th June, 1941. 5374

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT GWALIOR GOVERNMENT

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from experienced distillers (firms or individuals) for the manufacture and supply to the Gwalior State of Country Liquor (Mahua base) and Asna and Masala (Gur base) from November 1st, 1941.

Tenders will be received upto noon on the 15th July, 1941, at the Office of the Commissioner, Customs and Excise.

Necessary details of the contracts to be given and tender forms may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/-.

Apply to: THE COMMISSIONER for Customs and Excise Gwalior State. 5360

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from First or Second Class B.Sc. for the temporary posts of full-time Demonstrators in Biology and Physics, on Rs. 100/- p.m. each for the current academic year only. Preference will be given to those possessing M.Sc. Degree and teaching experience. Applications stating age, caste, domicile, experience, etc., should reach the undersigned not later than 30th JUNE, 1941. Applicants who have already applied for the part-time posts advertised before need not apply again.

M. B. REHMAN, Principal, Ismail Yusuf College, Andheri, Post: Jogeshwarji (B.S.D.), 18th June, 1941. (5382)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipsstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap while metal No. 4 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned not exceeding 5 lbs. each can be purchased for test purposes from the District Controller of Stores, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel at the rate of Rs. 112/- per cwt. Closing date 4-7-1941 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). 5319

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS KALIANJI and NARSIDAS KALIANJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have both contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fardandi tenure formerly consisting of two pieces but now formed into one piece together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gaiwadi, Cavel Street also known as Dr. Viegas Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 241 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132 and Collector's New No. 2311 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 of Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of Municipal Assessment under "C" Ward Nos. 3883-3884 and formerly under Street Nos. 200-201 and now under Street No. 159/2 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South by a public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Kallianji Vithaldas, on or towards the North by the property of Chaturbhut Shivji.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1941.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5351)

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE of marble busts, old Indian paintings (Rajputana Raginis), old metal figures, ivory, Chinese embroidery on silk, oil paintings, a very old Indian painting on cloth, Persian textile carpet, 2 Volumes World's famous pictures, a set of Historians' History of the World and about 20 photographs and Medical colour-plates.

On WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1941, at 3 P.M. at the Room of the undersigned, 123, Meadows Street. On view two days previous to sale from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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WOMAN

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Daily at 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 2 p.m.

HINDMATA

VINCENT ROAD, PAREL.

"FUTILE TO IMITATE CONGRESS"

MADRAS, June 18.—The imperative need for strengthening the Defence of India in view of the rapid war development is stressed by Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, in an interview to the Associated Press on his return from Calcutta this morning. Dr. Naidu expressed satisfaction with the decision of the All India Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha on the question of direct action and said that he was not in favour of the Madras Resolution for the simple reason that civil disobedience by the Congress was played out and it would be futile to imitate the Congress on these lines.

Dr. Naidu added that on one question he found unanimity of opinion among the Hindu Maha Sabha leaders, namely that in view of the rapid war development the National Defence of India should be strengthened. "It is now left to British Government as to how far and how quickly the patriotic co-operation of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be utilised towards the war effort," he said. A. P.

First LL. B. Examination Results

The following are the results of the First LL. B. Examination of the University of Bombay:—
FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit):—Nos. 753; 347; 387; 33; 787; 149, 240, 524, 320.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 4; 12; 13; 15; 16; 17; 22; 26; 27; 28; 35; 36; 40; 45; 48; 53; 57; 58; 66; 69; 71; 72; 73; 76; 79; 80; 82; 88; 90; 92; 93; 96; 99; 103; 104; 107; 108; 115; 116; 117; 118; 120; 122; 123; 124; 125; 128; 131; 132; 133; 134; 138; 140; 143; 147; 148; 155; 159; 160; 226; 233; 235; 236; 239; 241; 244; 246; 249; 251; 254; 255; 256; 257; 260; 262; 263; 264; 267; 270; 271; 278; 280; 283; 288; 299; 301; 305; 309; 312; 317; 323; 329; 330; 333; 339; 341; 342; 343; 348; 350; 353; 354; 357; 360; 438; 441; 444; 449; 447; 456; 457; 460; 465; 467; 468; 472; 474; 478; 479; 481; 483; 484; 485; 488; 492; 494; 499; 501; 504; 505; 506; 507; 511; 512; 514; 518; 519; 520; 526; 528; 529; 530; 541; 592; 594; 599; 601; 603; 604; 613; 614; 615; 616; 618; 622; 623; 631; 634; 636; 667; 669; 671; 679; 682; 683; 684; 685; 689; 693; 695; 702; 707; 710; 711; 714; 716; 724; 725; 727; 750; 751; 757; 758; 760; 761; 763; 764; 765; 766; 771; 775; 776; 777; 779; 783; 785; 786; 788; 792; 796; 797; 799; 801; 804; 805; 807; 808; 812; 813; 820; 821; 828; 830; 836.

PASS:—Nos. 162; 164; 165; 166; 167; 170; 174; 175; 176; 178; 181; 185; 186; 194; 196; 202; 203; 204; 209; 210; 212; 214; 215; 216; 220; 221; 223; 368; 369; 370; 375; 378; 380; 383; 384; 385; 387; 388; 389; 390; 395; 396; 401; 405; 406; 409; 411; 414; 415; 417; 418; 419; 421; 422; 423; 424; 426; 427; 429; 431; 433; 548; 549; 554; 555; 556; 547; 557; 559; 561; 565; 567; 568; 571; 576; 578; 579; 580; 588; 591; 640; 649; 651; 652; 654; 655; 653; 660; 661; 664; 730; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 747; 748; 638; 843; 845; 847; 850; 851; 853; 856; 857.

The Results of candidates No. 77 and 163 are reserved.

Medals & Prizes

Medal, Prize and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—
The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize—To Kurnool Sitaram. (Candidate No. 376, at the First LL. B. Examination of October, 1940).

The Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship has been awarded to Dolarlal Lalshankar Vora (Candidate No. 318 at the First LL. B. Examination, October, 1940).

The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship has been awarded to Mahendra Shantilal Shah, (Candidate No. 524 at the First LL. B. Examination of April, 1941).

The above awards have been made on the results of the First LL. B. Examinations held in October, 1940 and April, 1941.

AGRICULTURISTS HARD HIT BY DRAUGHT

Thana Experiences Longest Spell Of Dry Weather In June

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 18.—It is the worst climate that Thana and surrounding parts are going through at present, due to the absolute and unusual want of rains during the last ten days and more.

Thana registers at this time of the year, not less than 20 inches rain fall but this year it has not gone beyond 5 inches.

Due to the beastly weather, people are left to speculate as to when God Varuna will be profuse with his showers. Skies are scanned expectantly by the disgusted public but only to be disappointed.

The agriculturist classes are indeed hard hit by this horrible draught. Seeds sown already in the first week of June have failed to sprout, indicating a serious setback for the rice crop this year.

I. C. S. PROBATIONARY APPOINTMENTS

Seven Candidates Successful At Open Competition

SIMLA, June 18.—A press communique states:—In the Press "communique" dated the 20th November, 1940, relating to the vacancies offered at the examination held in Delhi for the Indian Civil Service in January 1941, it was announced that no less than seven candidates would be recruited by open competition. The names of the candidates who have been successful at the open competition are as follows:—
1. Bhairava Das Sanwal. 2. Bipen Behari Lal Mathur. 3. B. P. Bagchi. 4. Jagdish Chandra Mathur. 5. Tribeni Prasad Singh. 6. Badrinath Varma. 7. Narindar Nath Kashyap.

These candidates will be appointed to be members of the Indian Civil Service on probation if they are found physically fit after medical examination.

The names of the candidates to be selected by nomination will be announced later. A. P.

Congress Wins 25 Out Of 45 Seats

Mahasabha Suffer Defeat In Thana L. B. Elections

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 18.—In spite of the Thana District branch of the Hindu Mahasabha and other organizations which contested the Thana District Local Board Elections held last month, the Congress, though it did not officially put up any candidates captured as many as 25 out of the total number of 45 seats.

The Congress Nationalist Party had run its own candidates and had thus given a chance for many a Congressman. The "Sheikari Sangh" got 10 seats, the Hindu Mahasabha could not get more than 4 and the rest 6 seats were won by independents.

Now that the results of the elections have been duly published, feverish canvassing is understood to be going on, on behalf of certain members for the coveted honour of Presidency. The new Board is meeting early next month to elect its President and Vice-President for the triennium commencing from the 1st of July.

Mr. V. V. Dandekar, the Pargah M.L.A. and G. G. Naik the present President of the Board are, it is understood, in the run. Both are tried Congress workers and a hot contest is expected. Barister Hormusji Dinshaw Derviwala from Umbergaon Peta is also said to be trying for Presidency with a following of about 20 members, but stands little chance in view of the clear Congress majority.

Empress Mill Strike Ends

Govt. Decision To Appoint Enquiry Committee Helps Settlement

NAGPUR, June 19.

The 49-day strike of the workers of the Empress Mills numbering 1,400 has ended with their decision to resume work.

About 6,000 who are on day shift have already resumed work. It will be recalled that the workers went on strike on May 1. The decision to resume work was the result of an understanding reached by the Executive Committee of the Nagpur Textile Union on the decision of Government to appoint an enquiry committee to go into the main grievances of the workers.

The Model Mills workers who are also on strike have not resumed work as the mills are not open. It is understood, owing to the water tank being under repairs.

The Model Mills it is understood, will probably be open on Monday next.

Leaders of the Textile Union also addressed workers and recommended them to resume work at a meeting this morning. A. P.

FUTURE OF KHALSA COLLEGE

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Nankana Sahib Committee is likely to secure active co-operation of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, in the conduct of the Khalsa College, Bombay. The Society will place the services of three or four of its experienced life members at the disposal of the Committee this year. This new arrangement, which may materialise in the near future is expected to inspire confidence among the students and their guardians.

Announcement

Consequent on the removal of the Curfew Order from certain areas in the City, we have the pleasure to announce that the following pictures will be released at their respective theatres on

Saturday, June 21 Uniform Timings

will be observed at all Cinemas

WEEK DAYS & SATURDAYS 1, 4 & 7 P. M.

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

Film	Producer	Cinema
AMRIT (Hindi & Marathi)	Navayug Chitrapat Ltd.	CENTRAL
ASRA (Hindi)	National Studios, Ltd.	PATHE
CHARNO-KI-DASI (Hindi) PAYACHI-DASI (Marathi)	Atre Pictures	WEST END
CHITRALEKHA (Hindi)	Film Corporation of India, Ltd.	LAMINGTON
LIFE'S A COMEDY (Hindi)	Harishchandra Art Productions	SUPER
MANTHAN (Hindi)	Wadia Movietone	IMPERIAL

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS UP

COTTON:

COTTON PRICE.	
Previous closing	14.03
Today's opening	14.03
Difference	0
Today's closing	14.16
Difference	+13

BROCH EXPECTATION.

Broch July/August Rs. 24/8
Broch April/May Rs. 25/4

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York cotton was slightly lower to day following disappointing Bombay cables and as a result of which local pressure increased and further spot house selling appeared, but the decline was checked by local speculative support. Trading in July began at 14.03, i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on scattered spot house selling and some liquidation while support was meagre and insufficient to absorb sales.

The following are opening ranges—
July (14.05/14.05) 14.05/14.05
October (14.45/14.45) 14.45/14.45
December (14.52/14.52) 14.52/14.52

LONDON COMMODITIES.

Cashewnuts unquoted
Limeed Bombay Calcutta June July (21/2 1/2) 21/2 1/2
Limeed La Plata July (21/2 1/2) 21/2 1/2
Groundnut Comoranda Com June July (21/2 1/2) 21/2 1/2

JUTES

Dandee June (24/8 nominal) 24/8
Lighting June (24/8 nominal) 24/8

SPOTS

Spot (13 5/8 buyers) 13 5/8 buyers
Forward October December (12 1/2 buyers) 12 1/2 buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (25/4 1/2 buyers; 25/4 1/2 sellers.
Zinc (25/4 1/2 buyers; 25/4 1/2 sellers.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: June 19.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 210 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: June 19.
London Stock Exchange was quieter.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: June 19.
8 per cent 1956/58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

London: June 19.
9 1/2 per cent Consols (£30 1/4) £30 1/4

CONVERSION LOAN

London: June 19.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/8

4 PER CENT FUNDING LOAN

London: June 19.
£106 1/8

3 1/2 PER CENT WAR LOAN

London: June 19.
£106 1/8

NEW YORK LOAN

London: June 19.
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-3) 12-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Hydro Electric No. 1 (104 1/2) 104 1/2
Hydro Electric No. 2 (104 1/2) 104 1/2

WORTHINGTON

Worthington Ordinary (48 1/2) 48 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (23 1/2) 23 1/2

DUNDEE RUBBER

Dundee Rubber (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (21 1/2) 21 1/2

FORD MOTORS

Ford Motors (15-0) 15-0
Cables and Wireless Ordinary (26 1/2) 26 1/2

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO

British American Tobacco Ordinary (33-9) 33-9

CARRON'S

Carron's 'A' (24) 24
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2

P and O

P and O (24 1/2) 24 1/2
Distillers (66-9) 66-9

REDFORDS

Redfords Dye (4-3) 4-3
British Colours (4-0) 4-0

J and P

J and P (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Courtauld Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

FINE COTTON SPINNERS

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2

INTER NICKEL

Inter Nickel (39 1/8) 39 1/8
Indian Iron (46-3) 46-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donoro Tea (26-9) 26-9

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Empire of India (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

BARNAGORE

Barnagore (27) 27
Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-1 1/2) 14-1 1/2

GALA KALAMONG

Gala Kalamong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-0) 26-0

MINING SHARES

Nandaydras (12-0) 12-0
Birma Corporation (6-5) 6-5

ELIO TINTON

Elio Tinton (25) 25
East Rand Properties (40-0) 40-0

BAND MINES

Band Mines (27) 27
Crown (21) 21

ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT

Associated Portland Cement (24-4) 24-4
Trinidad Leasehold (70-0) 70-0

SUB NIGEL

Sub Nigel (27 1/8) 27 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-6) 25-6

UNION CORPORATION

Union Corporation (26 3/4) 26 3/4

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.	
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	London: June 19.
Previous closing	4.03 1/2
Today's opening	4.03 1/2
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	London: June 19.
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Today's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Today's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

London Gold (28 7/8) 28 7/8
London Silver (23 1/2) 23 1/2

SPOTS

Spot (23 1/2) 23 1/2
Forward (23 1/2) 23 1/2

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Paris on Bombay not quoted

NEW YORK ON BOMBAY

New York on Bombay (30-35) 30-35
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 to 0-3 15/32)

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4
to 1 1/4 per cent

6 MONTHS

6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/2
to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS.

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Following are the New York Stock Exchange opening prices—

General Motors

General Motors (27 7/8) 27 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (27 1/8) 27 1/8

U S Steel

U S Steel Common (26 1/4) 26 1/4
U S Steel Pref. unquoted.

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER

Electrolytic Copper (25 1/2) 25 1/2
Lead (25 1/2) 25 1/2

GLASGOW IRON

Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: June 19.
The All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hrs.

on Thursday, with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for the past 24 hrs., since 1st June and departure from the normal is given below—

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong 79 73 0.3 23.1 +11.0
Calcutta 96 77 0.4 16.4 +10.0

CUTTACK

Cuttack 86 72 0.2 8.8 +0.6
Patna 101 83 0.0 2.6 -0.8

BENARES

Benares 103 86 0.0 4.2 +3.4
Allahabad 104 88 0.3 2.1 +2.4

LUCKNOW

Lucknow 104 86 0.0 2.6 +3.4
Agra 105 87 0.0 1.0 +0.3

DEHRA DUN

Dehra Dun 103 86 0.0 3.1 +2.1
Lahore 104 80 0.0 4.0 +3.3

RAIPUR

Raipur 104 80 0.0 4.0 +3.3
Rawalpindi 104 80 0.0 4.0 +3.3

MULTAN

Multan 106 85 0.0 0.6 +0.3
Peshawar 105 76 0.0 0.0 -0.3

BOMBAY

Bombay 92 80 0.1 17.1 +5.3
Jabalpur 101 82 0.2 3.6 +0.9

NAGPUR

Nagpur 100 83 0.0 1.7 -3.3
BOMBAY 92 80 0.1 17.1 +5.3

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 78 0.0 1.1 -3.2
Madras 99 76 0.1 2.6 +1.2

SIMLA

Simla 73 60 0.0 5.1 +2.4
Colombo 86 77 0.1 4.8 -1.6

BLAVANAGAR

Blavanagar 105 83 0.0 0.0 -2.7
Rangoon 101 81 0.0 0.0 -0.3

KARACHI

Karachi 100 78 0.0 1.9 +1.0
Jaipur 102 81 0.0 0.0 -1.8

LAHORE

Lahore 102 81 0.0 0.0 -1.8
Rawalpindi 104 80 0.0 4.0 +3.3

AMRATOLI

Amratoli 105 84 0.0 0.2 -3.7
Malagan 101 77 0.0 0.4 -0.8

MAHABHARAT

Mahabharat 95 81 0.1 16.0 -5.4
Belgaum 81 69 0.1 5.1 -0.3

MURREE

Murree 77 57 0.2 3.3 +1.5
Cherrapunji 71 64 1.1 96.4 +36.7

MOUNT ABU

Mount Abu 64 66 0.0 0.0 -1.3
Gwalior 106 77 0.0 1.8 -0.2

T INDICATES

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

WIDESPREAD RAINFALL IN WEST COAST

(All India Daily Weather Summary).
Nonson has been fairly active in Assam

and Bengal. The rainfall has been widespread in the West coast, while thunder showers have occurred locally in Deccan, Mysore, Orissa and East Central Provinces.

A few thunderstorms are also reported in West Central India, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Forecast until 20th evening: Fairly widespread showers are likely in West coast and Peninsular India. Thunderstorms in Assam, Bengal, South Deccan, Madras Presidency and Mysore. A few thunderstorms may also occur in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central parts of the country, East and North Punjab.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-6-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours -0.02 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees (4.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.4 degrees (5.5 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) 10/10

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.90 inches.

Weather remark: Drizzle

SIND PREMIER TO PRESIDE OVER UNITY CONFERENCE

LAHORE: June 19.
Khan Bahadur Ali Jinnah, Premier of Sind, who was requested to preside over the Unity Conference, which is being organised by Dr. Satyapal's Group in the Punjab Congress, has expressed his inability to attend as the conference coincides with the sittings of the Sind Assembly. He, however, is prepared to accept the invitation if the Conference is held after the session of the Assembly.

The organisers of the Conference have now sent a telegram to Khan Bahadur Ali Jinnah requesting him to intimate the dates which would suit him.

The Conference was originally scheduled to be held on June 28 and 29.—A.P.

Extension Of Curfew

To Be In Operation From 7-30 P. M. To 6 A. M. In Affected Areas

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has extended the Curfew Order which was to expire to-day for a period of fourteen days. The Curfew will be in operation in the same areas as before between 7-30 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Standard Time). The following localities are covered by the Curfew:

Girgaon Road, Kalbadevi Road, Shaik Memon Street, Princess Street, Bhuleswar Road, Thakur Road, Abdul Rahman Street, Dadsey Agiary Lane, Fanaswadi Cross Lanes, Fanaswadi Lane, Vithalwadi, Old and New Hanuman Lal, Gaiwadi, Chandraiwadi, Sonapur Lane, Ibrahim Rahimulla Road, Sandhurst Road, Mahomedali Road, Dongri Street, Jail Road (East), Mazgaon Road, Babulla Road, Chinaband Road, Victoria Gardens Road from J. J. Hospital junction to its junction with Dimtimkar Road, Kolis Mohalla, Nagdevi Street, Chukka Street, Mandvi, Dana Bazaar, Musjid Street, Khan Bazaar, Musjid Bandar Road, Bhat Bazaar, Nakhoda Street, Pydhonvi Road, Donad Street, Pydhonvi Junction, Bhuleswar Road, Bapu Khote Street, Kika Street, All the Streets between Bapu Khote Street and Kika Street, Jamali Mohalla, Goghari Mohalla, Fakland Road, Kumbharwadi, Khar Road, Grant Road, Grant Road, Trimbak Purnashram Street, Islam-pura, C. P. Tank Road, Duncan Road, Khetwadi Main Road, Khetwadi Road, Khetwadi Back Road, Kandewadi Road, Back Road (Vithalbhai Patel Road), Ardeshir Dady Street, All the Streets and Lanes in Kamachipura between Duncan Road and Sukhlal Street, and Grant Road and Bellasis Road, Foras Road, All the Streets between Duncan Road and Ibrahim Road, All the Streets, Lanes and Eye-lanes bounded by Grant Road, Victoria Garden Road, Dimtimkar Road and Duncan Road.

Another order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate calls upon the citizens to abstain for a period of fourteen days from collecting or assembling in numbers, groups or bodies of more than five in certain localities.

RIOT SITUATION IN CITY

Three Pedestrians Way-laid, Knifed At Midnight.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Rioting marked by inhuman brutality which has restarted in Bombay has compelled the authorities to extend the Curfew Order for a period of fourteen days from to-morrow.

Four persons were done to death and four others severely injured within twenty-four hours of the recurrence of communal frenzy on Wednesday.

ORGANISED RIOTING

Rioting on an organized scale was indulged in by several members of a community near about midnight yesterday in a locality where Curfew had been relaxed a bit for the past few days.

Armed with knives they seem to have bided their time in one of the lanes. They got the opportunity after 11 p.m. when three members of a rival community were passing along the way. The three unwary pedestrians were cordoned and treated to heavy lathi blows and knifed.

One of the victims in whose body the assassin's knife was dug repeatedly several times dropped dead on the spot. The two other injured persons were later taken to hospital where one is lying in a precarious condition.

Ten persons were arrested on suspicion in this connection.

A 'beedi' shop-keeper is reported to have been stabbed within the curfew area at 3 p.m. The assailant escaped while the victim is lying in the hospital in a serious condition.

Forty-nine persons have been murdered on the city streets since May 22. The injured total 232.

The people are gripped with a feeling of apprehension mixed with disgust at this black terror that has stalked the busy streets of Bombay. They were just hoping that the terror had been laid when the menace has raised its ugly head once again. There is a cry for more and more severe action.

Heartrending scenes are being witnessed day after day in the homes of the victims of this lust for blood. It is pathetic to see grieving and terror-struck citizens coming to the hospitals and the morgue in mortal fear of finding one of their near and dear ones dead or wounded.

TRAGIC SIGHT AT MORGUE

One of those killed on Wednesday was a poor clerk employed in a city firm on a salary of Rs. 70. He was the sole supporter of a family of seven persons, who are now penniless and destitute. His aged father was seized with such despair that it was with the utmost difficulty that he could be dissuaded by friends and relatives from committing suicide.

Another man stabbed was a

ORIENTAL BOARD</

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6.30 & 10 p.m.

**A THOUSAND MILES OF DANGER!
A THOUSAND THRILLS A MILE!**

ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND

Santa Fe Trail

RAYMOND MASSEY
RONALD REAGAN
ALAN HALE

SUNDAY, 10-30 A.M.
"IN CALIENTE"
with **DOLORES DEL RIO**
PAT O'BRIEN
Also **LATEST WAR NEWS.**

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Jeth Vad 11.1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awwal 24, 1366
Parsi: Dehe 15, 1310
High tide: 9.40; 20.47
Low tide: 2.39; 15.00
Sunrise: 5h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.
S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University Convocation: 5.30 p.m.

FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS—The adjourned annual general meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. at the Social Service League Hall, Prarthana Samaj.

INVESTMENTS OF B.P.T. PROVIDENT FUND—A meeting of the trustees of the Port Trust of Bombay was held on Wednesday. The trustees reviewed the position in regard to investments of the Provident Fund and decided that the existing method of fixing the rate of interest in respect of subscribers' balances called for no change. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 26,700 was sanctioned for repair of hopper grab dredger "Chelura." A 10-year lease of about 16,500 square yards of land at Mazagon, Sewri was granted to the Government of India.

MISS HYACINTH SALDANHA BAGS SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Hyacinth Anne Saldanha, daughter of Mr. A. P. Saldanha, Chief Storekeeper of the Bombay Municipality, has secured a total of 461 marks out of 700 in the last Matric Exam., which places her high up in the list of successful girl candidates. Miss Saldanha appeared from the St. Michael's Convent High School at Karwar, which sent up three candidates for the first time, all three being successful. Miss Saldanha is eligible for the Jos. L. Sequeira Diamond Jubilee Scholarship, which is awarded annually by the Kanara Catholic Association to a member of the Mangalorean community, who stands first in the Matric exam. Miss Saldanha continues her studies in Science at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Dr. Kildare's Crisis" Daily at 5.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Meet The Wild Cat" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Santa Fe Trail" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Arizona" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narda-Naradi" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"His Girl Friday" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Typhoon" Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4.15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River" Daily at 4, 6.45 and 9.45 p.m.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUTES—The Municipal Commissioner and the Councilors of Ward No. 8 will meet near the Junction of Charni Road and Grant Road (Railway Hotel), to-morrow (Saturday) at 6.15 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' ELEMENTARY COURSE—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, an elementary course for voluntary social workers will begin on Tuesday (21st July) and last till the 6th Sept. 1941 at the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. This course will consist of lectures in English on various social subjects on Saturdays and Tuesdays in the evening and visits to social work institutions on Sundays and holidays in the morning. An examination which is voluntary, is held at the end of the course. Certificates will be given to the students who pass the examination in the subjects covered by the course. Those who intend to join the class should register their names on or before the 8th July, at the League's Head Office.

Inter-Caste Marriage

(From A Correspondent).
On Tuesday last Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle East was the scene of a large gathering for the marriage ceremony of Mr. E. K. Chickerur, M.A., son of Mr. K. V. Chickerur, with Miss Hamalata Sapre, B.P.N.A., daughter of Mr. S. D. Sapre. The bridegroom is a businessman and belongs to Vaidhava Brahmin community, while the bride belongs to Karmda Brahmin community. The ceremony was conducted by Tarkatirtha Laxman Shastri Joshi with Vaidic rites. Mr. Chickerur was convicted for taking part in the last C. D. movement.

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CRIME DOES NOT PAY SUBJECT
OUR GANG COMEDY
LATEST MOVIE-TONE NEWS

City's Health Returns
The health returns of Bombay during the 24th week of 1941, i.e. the week ended 14th June, 1941, were as under:—
The total mortality 570 was 32 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 19.9 on the Census population of 1941, as against 559 and the death rate 25.2 for the 24th week of 1940. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 550, and the death rate 25.1.
Out of the total deaths, 152 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 30 attacks (including 3 imported) and 20 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. There were 14 deaths from Typhoid fever.

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Directed by ARTHUR LUBIN **Assoc. Prod. JOSEPH G. SANFORD** **A UNIVERSAL PICTURE**

EXCELSIOR **4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.**

TYPHOID MENACE IN CITY

There has been a sudden outbreak of typhoid in the city which has taken a toll of 36 victims out of 67 attacks from the 1st of June to 18th June. Generally, typhoid breaks out after the monsoon, but this year, it had spread in a virulent form even before the monsoons. Typhoid cases are registered in the city from January last and month by month, they are increasing. Last month, 68 deaths took place by this fell disease, while this month till Wednesday 67 attacks and 36 deaths are recorded. Whether this epidemic has anything to do with that which has broken out in the Suburbs, one cannot say, but the fact remains that the city is again in the grip of typhoid, and it behoves the Bombay Municipality to take prompt action for its prevention.

ALLEGED 'PROFITEERING' IN CITY SCHOOLS

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Parsi Association will be held at the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dholi Talao (old Wellington Cinema Building), on Saturday (28th inst.) at 5.30 p.m. to express public indignation at the profiteering, that is going on in some of the schools in Bombay. Extravagance in the use of stationery and note-books is encouraged by the heads of schools and undue pressure for the purchase of expensive note-books, exercise books, text books, etc., is put on the students, which ultimately falls on the shoulders of parents.

In an attempt to put an end to this sort of undue profiteering, the Bombay Parsi Association have collected facts from a number of parents of all caste, and have now arranged a public meeting. Prof. Sohrab R. Daver will preside. Parents of school-going children are especially requested to be present.

MAULANA OBEIDULLAH SAHIB IN CITY

Maulana Obeidullah Sahib Sindhi, Muslim leader, arrived in Bombay to-day. He is staying at Khilafat House as the guest of Mr. Zahid Ali. This is the first visit of Maulana Sahib to this city.

Homoeopathy and Bombay Medical Registration Act Of 1938

Dr. G. S. Palsule, Secretary, Presidency Homoeopathic Association, Bombay, a meeting of invited and also uninvited persons who take interest in Homoeopathy will be held on Sunday, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. in the premises, Anandashram, 22, Budhwar Peth, Poona City, to discuss the registration of Homoeopathic practitioners of this Presidency, consideration of the harm and injustice done and likely to be done to the Homoeopaths and Homoeopathy by the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act of 1938 and urgency and possibility of establishing a Homoeopathic Medical College and a hospital in this Presidency.

Mrs. Damle Dead

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Girjabai Damle, wife of Mr. S. N. Damle, Municipal Secretary, which took place on Tuesday night. She was suffering from typhoid to which she succumbed.

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Out of the total deaths, 152 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 30 attacks (including 3 imported) and 20 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. There were 14 deaths from Typhoid fever.

NO REFERENCE TO "BLACK HOLE" TRAGEDY

Corporation Decides To Delete It From All Text Books

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Municipal Corporation passed the resolution of Mr. Salebhojy Abdulkadar to request His Worship the Mayor to delete all references to the so-called "Black Hole" Tragedy in Calcutta from all the text books now in use in schools or from those which may be prescribed hereafter, inasmuch as it has now been proved that the said tragedy was not historically true and had no foundation in fact.

At the outset, Mr. Naushir Bhattacharya raised a point of order that the Bombay Municipality had nothing to do with politics and particularly what had happened two hundred years ago in Calcutta.

The Mayor ruled the proposition in order.
Mr. Salebhojy said the tragedy of "Black Hole" was all a myth as it was proved now that it was not possible to confine 146 persons in a room 18 square feet. The Bengal Government had taken action to remove even the monument referring to this event, and he thought that it was time they acted likewise and prevented their children from studying this "historical untruth."

High Court

Can A Decree Be Passed On An Invalid Award?

INTERESTING POINT UNDER THE NEW ARBITRATION ACT

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania)
Messrs. Dhanpatmal Javalidas: Plaintiffs vs. Messrs. Pelamal Milkham: Defendants.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs for a Decree of the Court in terms of the award of Arbitrators, dated 30th September, 1940, filed in this Court.

In August 1939 the plaintiffs were employed by the defendants as Pakka Adatis to effect transactions in cotton. It was agreed that as regards ready cotton purchased by the defendants from Khanna and other places, the plaintiffs were to pay 50 per cent of the price by Hundies and the remaining 10 per cent was to be paid at the annual settlement of accounts.

The plaintiffs further contended that these transactions were subject to the Rules of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. The defendants on the other hand pleaded an oral agreement to the effect that, if disputes arose, they were to be settled by the Ludhiana District Courts. Ultimately disputes arose and in August 1940 the plaintiffs purported to refer them to the Arbitration of arbitrators appointed by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. The defendants thereupon on 31st August, 1940 instituted a suit in the Sub-Judge's Court at Samrala, District Ludhiana. Notice of the filing of this suit was served upon the Secretary of the East India Cotton Association. The arbitrators, however, proceeded with the arbitration proceedings and on 30th Sept. 1940 made and published parties to the reference within the terms of the award directing the defendants to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 335 3/4 with interest at 4 1/2 per cent and costs. The award was filed in the Bombay Court on 22nd October 1940. The plaintiffs now applied to this Court for a judgment in terms of the award.

DEFENDANTS RESIST
The defendants resisted this application contending that since the Ludhiana Court was seized of the same matter, the Arbitrators had no jurisdiction to proceed with the Reference. Counsel for the defendant vehemently argued that it was not for his clients to apply to have the award set aside, but that it was for the plaintiffs to have applied for a stay of the Ludhiana Court, which they had not done, and counsel for the defendants, therefore, submitted that, under Sections 35 read with 17 of the Indian Arbitration Act 1940, the Award was invalid and contrary to law and no decree could be passed upon it. He further produced certified copies in Urdu of the pleadings in the Ludhiana Court which had been relied upon in his client's affidavit in reply to the notice of motion in order to prove that "legal proceedings upon the subject-matter of the reference have been commenced between the parties to the reference" within the terms of Section 35 of the Act.

His Lordship did not decide the point of law, which arose as to the construction of the relevant sections of the new Arbitration Act, as His Lordship held against the defendants on the facts of the case. His Lordship marked for identification the certified copies of the Ludhiana pleadings, but observed that being in Urdu they could not be understood and that, therefore, there was no evidence that the legal proceedings at Ludhiana related to the "whole" of the subject-matter of the Arbitration proceedings. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of the minutes and awarded taxed costs to the plaintiffs.

Mr. N. H. Bhagwati instructed by Messrs. Malvi Ranchhodias and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. H. M. Seervai, instructed by Messrs. Nagindas Hussainally and Co., appeared for the defendants to oppose the notice of motion.

"CHOKEY" RIGHT OF VIRAMGAM GATES Appeal Dismissed

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia)
Brachshaw H. Ginwalla: Appellant (Original Plaintiff) vs. Jivumya Bavajil and Another: Respondents (Original Defendants).

The Bhankoda Estate has a right of "chokey" at the Gates of the Walled Town of Viramgam. That locality being infested with robbers, this right of "chokey" became necessary. It involved the right to the watchman at the gates to collect one anna per each cart, which stayed overnight after the closing of the town-gates at any of the above places and the watchman was responsible for any theft or loss which may take place there. The plaintiff as the mortgagee-in-possession as well as the Receiver of the Bhankoda Estate, claimed the right to auction this right of "chokey" which was purchased by the first defendant for the year 1931/32. The first defendant paid Rs. 50 to the plaintiff in a few days but then informed him that he had transferred the right of "chokey" purchased at the auction to the second defendant, who would pay the balance of the amount due to the plaintiffs under the auction. This amount not having been paid, the plaintiff filed the

present suit for the recovery of Rs. 204 due under the auction.
The contention of the defendants was that the plaintiffs had no right to auction this right of "chokey" as he had done, because it was a personal right of the Bhankoda Talukdars who had auctioned it for the same year to one Namodi Minadu who had vigorously obstructed the defendants throughout the period.

Both the Subordinate Judge at Viramgam as well as the Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad in appeal dismissed the plaintiff's suit. From this dismissal the plaintiff came to the High Court in second appeal.

Counsel for the Appellant contended that the transaction was, legally speaking, a lease, and that once the lease had been put in such possession as the right in suit admitted of, he was not entitled to withhold rent on the ground of the tortious intervention of third persons.
His Lordship rejected this argument of the Appellant's counsel on the ground that the appellant's title was disputed and that he had not given the defendants any possession at all of the right auctioned to them. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University

TO-DAY (FRIDAY)
Convocation at 5.30 p.m. at I. W. University Building, Carney Road, Sir S. P. Kar, Chancellor, presiding. Dr. C. B. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, will deliver convocation address.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 60,36,242/1/2.
For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund—Rs. 378/8 the staff of Messrs. Graves Cotton and Co. Ltd. (monthly).
For the R.A.F.: Rs. 543 through the Treasury Officer, Surat. Rs. 230 Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Province (further donation). Rs. 208 through the Treasury Officer, Satara. Rs. 182 the officers and employees of His Majesty's Mint (monthly). Rs. 118 the Parsee Gymkhana, being the proceeds of the Gymkhana Tennis Tournament, V Court, Dadar.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 542/5/6 through the Treasury Officer, Surat. Rs. 207/7/9 through the Treasury Officer, Satara. Rs. 117 the Parsee Gymkhana, being the proceeds of the Gymkhana Tennis Tournament. Rs. 58 the officers and employees of His Majesty's Mint (monthly). Rs. 50 through the Presidency Magistrate, V Court, Dadar.

For Amenities for Indian Troops: Rs. 459 the Operatives of the Kohnoor Mills Co. Ltd. Grand Total on Thursday: Rs. 60,39,650 14/2.

N.B.—Extra Show on SUNDAY at 10.30 a.m.

The Regal

DEANNA'S ROMANTIC DILEMMA!
Deanna DURBIN
"Nice Girl?"

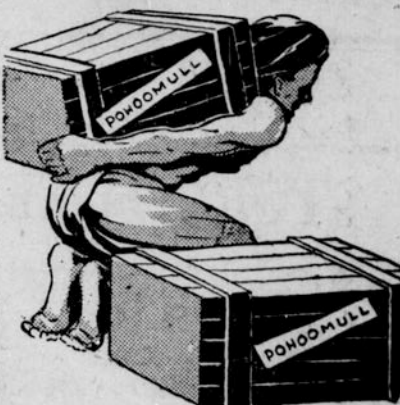
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SEE stampedes of hair-raising terror!

SEE war trans-form far frontiers!

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starring JEAN ARTHUR

WILLIAM HOLDEN
WARREN WILLIAM
AND A CAST OF THOUSANDS

NEW EMPIRE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941.

TURCO-GERMAN PACT

So Turkey and Germany have at last agreed to be "friends" and have signed a Pact of "Friendship". The wily Herr von Papen has been trying hard to win Turkey over for a number of years and ever since the triumph of the German military machine in the Balkans Nazi pressure upon Turkey has progressively increased till it has culminated in the signing of a Pact on Wednesday last. The Nazis have achieved a success, though it is by no means as complete as they wished it to be. It is a moral, diplomatic, political and economic gain. But it is mainly important in that it constitutes a fruitful basis for future Nazi activities. As immediate results of the Pact, radio and press comments in Ankara are going to be considerably affected and negotiations are to be started forthwith for the conclusion of an economic "treaty"—incidentally the language of the notes exchanged in this connection is rather obscure. Unless the Turks are vigilant the Pact may eventually lead them step by step, of course—to the position which they have so far stoutly resisted.

Gain To The British

This resistance, Herr Hitler and his advisers have for the time being, recognised and even paid Turkey the compliment of yielding to it. For, they have conceded to Turkey, through this Pact, the position of an equal Power, independent and outside the Nazi hegemony which is euphemistically called the "New Order." It is a significant submission to Turkey's determination to defend her territorial integrity and an equally significant

undertaking that Germany will not violate that integrity. This being the effect of the Pact, is it not, from the point of view of present military strategy, a distinct gain to the British, apart from the fact that a clause has been inserted in the Pact safeguarding the Anglo-Turkish treaty? Germany's path to the Middle East has been blocked through Turkey. The Nazis cannot drive to Palestine, Iraq and Iran except through Syria which is, now, not only a perilous but also extremely unlikely adventure. The position, therefore, is that the Nazis have given up their plan of a pincer movement against the British by themselves cutting off one end of it. But why have they done so, particularly because it is urgent for them to attempt decisive things within the next few months in the Middle East?

An Enigma

Future developments alone can supply the answer to this enigma. Meanwhile Americans have offered the theory that the Pact is designed not against the British but against the Soviet. In a sense this is plausible. The Pact secures the German flank in the South-East in the event of a conflict between Germany and Russia and thus constitutes a further pressure upon the Soviet. But, despite insistent propaganda in other quarters, neither Germany nor Russia has, in our opinion, any intention of forcing a conflict with the other. At least, the theory, even though plausible, must be accepted with the greatest reserve. The question, therefore, remains: Why have the Germans themselves blocked their passage to Iraq?

Indian Shipping

The laying of the foundation stone of the first Indian Shipbuilding Yard of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company tomorrow will be an interesting episode in the chequered history of Indian shipping. The early history up to the advent of British rule is vividly chronicled by Professor Radhakumud Mukherji in his History of Indian Shipping. Some episodes of its history under the British rule are to be found in "Indian Shipping" a booklet of about a hundred pages by Asoka Mehta, published recently by N. J. Shroff (1, French Bridge, Bombay, Price Re 1). This book by the well-known Socialist publicist of Bombay deals mainly with one aspect of Indian shipping, namely, its decline as a result of imperialist capitalism. It contains many interesting facts not easily available and throws lurid light on one of the less known features of British rule in India.

When the British came to India Indian shipping was in a most flourishing condition and it continued to hold its own down to the nineteenth century. Speaking of the early years of this century Mr. Asoka Mehta quotes a high authority, C. R. Low, who in his History of Indian navy says: "If the strength and superiority of the Bombay built ships, an unimpeachable witness, the First Lieutenant of one of the *Salsette* frigates, bears testimony in his letter to the builder, Jamshedji Bomanji. In his letter he points out that the *Salsette* with five other war vessels and twelve merchantmen was beset by ice in the Baltic Sea—the *Salsette* alone escaped shipwreck and saved all lives." There were many other proud achievements of Indian shipping. But today the author points out, "scarcely two per cent of our oceanic traffic is carried in Indian bottoms. In a few generations Indian shipping was swept off the seas." And he asks: "How and Why?" The answer is given in the book. In one phrase the answer may be given as "British rule." For the details it will be best for the reader to turn to the book and the bibliography at its end.

A few words, however, may be added here to suggest in a general way how British imperialism ruined Indian shipping. Government in Britain and India gave every possible facility to British

shipping and little or no facility to Indian ships. The inter-imperial trade was reserved for British shipping. When any Indian concern ventured to challenge the British monopoly to any extent, it was crippled or killed through cut-throat competition by British concerns. Government doing nothing to help the former. For example when the late Mr. J. N. Tata chartered two British and two Japanese vessels to carry Indian cotton goods and yarn and the vessels began monthly sailings between India and Japan, the P. & O. Company reduced its freight of Rs. 19 per 40 cubic feet to Rs. 13 and carried cotton to Japan free of charge, just to kill the infant Indian line and at last did kill it. Mr. Tata's appeals and protests to the Secretary of State for India availed him nothing. In this way about a hundred Indian shipping companies were sacrificed to British monopolists, supported by British imperialism. In the words of Sir Alfred Watson, "Indian company after Indian company which endeavoured to develop a coastal service has been financially shattered by the heavy combination of British interests." Government would surely not have looked on if British interests were in jeopardy. The net result of British policy is neatly summed up by Gandhi in the following words:

"The tragic history of the ruin of the national village industry of cotton manufacture in India is also the history of the ruin of Indian shipping. The rise of Lancashire on the ruin of the chief industry of India almost required the destruction of Indian shipping. Only one Indian shipping company of importance has survived the attacks of the vested interests and is gallantly holding its own against them, with little or no assistance from Government. It is the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, which to-day represents 90 per cent of Indian shipping. The progress of this company against tremendous odds is too familiar to Indians to need any comments here. We have reason to hope that its first Indian Shipbuilding Yard, the foundation stone of which will be laid tomorrow will be itself the foundation of greater achievements in Indian shipping in the eventful years to come.

Frankly Speaking

U. S. A. And Nazis

The German protest to the U. S. A. against the expulsion of Nazi consuls would inevitably be rejected as Mr. Sumner Welles has indicated. And it is interesting to note that the U. S. A. is so determined to rid the Western Hemisphere of their menace that they are not to be allowed to go to Latin America but are to be despatched direct to Germany. Washington reports suggest the imminence of a break between the U. S. A. and Germany. This is virtually inevitable in the diplomatic sphere. But we doubt if the Nazis will start a formal war against the United States. They will gain nothing from it and a declaration of war on their part may, on the other hand, lose them the possibility of Japanese support. This, however, does not mean that the situation will remain where it is. Quite possibly it will very soon develop into a sort of U. S. A. German "incident" with Germany extending her submarine activities to American ships and the American Navy taking a hand in what is called the Battle of the Atlantic.

Help Stricken Malabar

The destruction wrought by the cyclone and floods in Malabar is much more terrible than it was believed to be a few days ago. Various reliable reports show that nearly 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless and many of them lost their all when their mud huts were suddenly swept away by the rushing floods. Paddy fields extending over miles have also been ruined. Finally, pestilence has broken out in several affected areas. It is clear, therefore, that relief work must be prompt, extensive and well-organised. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a representative non-communal Central Relief Committee. It is true that under unavoidable circumstances several local organisations have had to start work immediately and independently, notable among these being the Ramakrishna Mission. It is also natural that some relief organisations are more or less communal either in their composition or scope of relief or both. The Central Committee should see that there is due co-ordination among the various relief centres and institutions. Relief to be adequate must be on a large scale and cannot be provided by Malabar alone. It is the duty of all India to help the stricken province.

Sir Shanmukham For U. S.

The Simla communique announcing the appointment of Sir Shanmukham Chetty as the head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in U. S. sets at rest many press speculations concerning his future activities. The most uncharitable of the speculations assigned him the role of an anti-Indian propagandist in U. S. A. utilizing the 'talking points' supplied by the British Ministry of Information, a copy of which we publish elsewhere. Despite his recent differences with the Congress, Sir Shanmukham is a robust nationalist, as is evident from the popular reforms he introduced during his Dewanship in Cochin. The introduction of popular ministry in Cochin State under his regime is a welcome achievement, despite its many shortcomings, and more so, when one recalls the bans and ordeals inflicted on Congressmen in neighbouring States. In his new job, Sir Shanmukham will be mainly concerned with the procurement of war supplies for India from America. He will not be able to do anything tangible for Indian commerce, in view of severe restrictions of freight, dollar regulations and priority of war supplies. But there is one direction in which he can help Indian trade. Ever since the publication of Meek-Gregory report there have been loud complaints that the Indian commercial community is neither consulted nor associated in the despatch of the commercial mission to U. S. A. Now that Sir Shanmukham will have the assistance of the Indian Trade Commissioner in New York, he can easily establish valuable contacts in American markets and find outlet for Indian goods, which have been shut off from European markets, due to war.

Education In Time

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON. (By Mail). Over a thousand students from British universities met at Cambridge to discuss the best way of continuing their education during the war and safeguarding their right to study even in wartime. It was the Congress of the National Union of Students and was the biggest ever held by students in this country. It broke the record of the Leeds Congress this time last year by over three hundred. Many of them could not afford the train fare, so they hitch-hiked from Scotland, Wales, the South and North.

British students are not having an easy time these days. They are finding things increasingly difficult. Since the war started even the small chances which did exist for working-class girls or boys to enter the universities are fast disappearing and local authorities are cutting down their scholars. Universities have been so hard hit that they cannot even give their normal grants. As one student said to me, university education is not extending but it is contracting. "It is not much use doing two years' work and having nothing to show for it," he said. "The call-up means that those who are not studying some subject immediately useful to the war effort, like engineering, physics and medicine, have only a thousand-to-one chance of being able to finish their course. Off they go into the army, with no training, wondering what will happen to them in the post-war unemployment depression. Similarly girl students, too, are now being faced with the same problem. Are they to finish their course, or to be drawn into factories as dilutees to lower the workers' standard still further!"

To the youth and students of the world a message was sent by the Congress. "Youth," it declared, "wishes to play its full part in a just and lasting solution of the present conflict that can only be achieved by the co-operation of all peoples." Affirmation was also made of the earnest desire to work towards a solution with the youth of all countries on the basis of complete national equality and self-determination. Racial theories of the kind advanced by Sir Robert Vansittart and others in the country making no distinction between the German people and their Government, it was declared, stood in the way of international co-operation and against a just and lasting peace. To accept such an attitude was to

condemn the peoples of the world to an unending misery and war. "We condemn the Nazis' racial theories," the message continued. "We repudiated equally such theories when expounded in this country and affirm that there is no quarrel between the youth of the world. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to work in our own country for a solution which will benefit the people of the world. We will strive to maintain our universities and freedom of expression and thought in Great Britain."

The universities in Britain today, it was agreed by 897 to 5 votes, though they perform a useful function, are far from ideally fitted to carry out their responsibilities. The impetus of reform must, it was declared, come in the main from the students, and an atmosphere of free discussion was essential. If universities were to be maintaining the essential positions were declared to be "A grant of postponed military service until the completion of the university course to all students of 18-19 years who would in the ordinary course have proceeded to the universities, provided they had shown themselves academically qualified by passing examinations to the satisfaction of the reviewing board; the maintenance of adequate finance for the universities in the shape of national and local Government grants, and the modification of the air training scheme so that it did not completely remove all potential entrants to the universities."

On students' liberties the resolution condemned recent attacks upon their liberties and demanded that the fullest legal freedom of speech, meeting, and publication should be maintained in universities and colleges. Hooliganism to break up meetings were condemned, and university authorities were asked to use their powers to suppress hooliganism rather than to curtail the liberties of the students. Co-operation with educational and other organisations striving to maintain civil liberties was promised. It was declared that curricula should be related to all social needs and each subject should be brought out clearly in the teaching, and student should take part in social research. Teaching should be directed to the development of the free and critical faculties of students. In the course of the discussion it was alleged that many University authorities are now trying to prevent criticism of the Govern-

Will Stalin Oblige Hitler?

Invasion Talk On All Lips: But Secret Weapon News Heartens Londoners

(From Our Correspondent). LONDON, June 19. Britain seems to have become suddenly aware of invasion dangers wherever one goes, or whenever one talks to one hears the possibility of invasion being discussed. Everyone feels confident about the complete defeat of the enemy if and when he attempts an invasion. As to the ultimate victory one finds no doubt anywhere.

The Prime Minister's indomitable spirit and readiness to face grimly any danger seems to have penetrated the body politic of Britain.

News of Britain's secret weapon called radio location has tremendously heartened the common people and particularly the Londoners and were the chief targets of the enemy since September last when heavy night raids began on London.

Speculation regarding the exact hour of invasion is going on furiously with suggestions that it might take place next week. "News Chronicle's" Lisbon correspondent telegraphed the other day that continental reports suggested June 20 and 25 as the likely dates for invasion. The "Evening Standard's" calculation is eighty days. The only man, however, who knows the exact time and the hour is Hitler; so far he has been silent on this point.

Judging by American and continental news one is led to believe that Hitler will attempt invasion undoubtedly sometime in summer, but it is not easy to say whether the attempt will come before or after Russia has been liquidated. It is generally believed that German concentration of troops on the Russian Frontier is directly connected with invasion attempt. There are military operations going on on a tremendous scale.

A PEACE CONFERENCE Connected with this invasion plan is the rumour of a European Peace Conference which Hitler is

busily working on. He wants Turkey and Russia to come into the "Federation of Europe" scheme for which his Foreign Minister, Herr von Ribbentrop, is working day and night. Informed political speculation tends to suggest that Stalin will concede most of Hitler's demands and join the Federation of Europe, struggling at the same time to maintain the Soviet's independence. It is doubtful, however, if Stalin will succeed in this tight-rope walking trick.

The most deciding factor is President Roosevelt, who is going ahead fearlessly in his anti-Nazi campaign. He has taken diplomatic initiative in closing the German Consulates in America and "freezing" Axis credits. Now he is contemplating arming American merchantships. All these measures tend to war and it is believed that U. S. A. will be into the war now any moment.

AMERICA IN WAR

America's immediate entry into war is likely to stiffen Russian attitude and change the whole position. Feeling is growing here that America should come into the war now before it is too late. Hitler's peace plan is still incomplete and Russia sitting on the fence is regarded by many people as the best occasion for U. S. A. to declare war against Germany.

In certain political circles it is confidently predicted that developments in the immediate future will follow the lines as suggested above.—United Press.

TURKEY REMAINS BRITAIN'S ALLY

ANKARA, June 19. "We Turks will never go to Vienna," is a statement heard on all lips following the signature of the German-Turkish Pact and the Turks are anxious that it should be made clear that Turkey remains a friend and ally of Britain.

In view of the present geographical and military situation with the German troops near her frontier, the new agreement has obvious advantages for Turkey.

In one case, the Chairman and Secretary of the Socialist Society were sacked on account of their political opinion. In Cambridge, permission was refused to Dr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P. to speak on the People's Convention. In Bristol, one College principal banned the Pacifist Society. These were examples recited by several students to show that reaction is hitting at the Universities as well as in the country as a whole.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AGAINST COLOUR BAR

(From Our Own Correspondent) LONDON. (By Mail).

It is reported that one of the very last activities of the late Lord Lloyd, as Colonial Secretary, was to protest to Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour, against the denial to coloured West Indians of temporary positions in Government service. Following this, the Ministry of Labour, with Mr. Bevin's approval, has instructed all employment exchanges that no discrimination must be made between white and coloured applicants.

I am told A.R.P. authorities are accepting coloured volunteers for the various services in greater numbers. An allegation was made recently that the London Passenger Transport Board had refused employment to an applicant for a clerical post on the ground that he was coloured. "We have no regulations against the employment of coloured people," said an official of the London Passenger Transport Board. "Our sole criterion," he said, "is an applicant's suitability for the job—his qualifications—quite irrespective of colour."

The Government a month ago imported 150 technicians from Jamaica—all skilled workers and coloured—to work in the factories in the North of England. Dr. Harold Moody, President of the Coloured Peoples' Association in London, said "I have heard no complaints from these men."

YUGOSLAV MUSLIMS CELEBRATE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

(From Our Own Correspondent) LONDON. (By Mail).

On Wednesday, 9th April, special prayers were offered in London at the headquarters of the Muslim Society by the Yugoslav Moslems and many London Turks and Indian Moslems on the occasion of the birthday of the Prophet. They all prayed for the destruction of German aggressors.

In the congregation there were Englishmen and English women, more Indians though, representatives from the Turkish Embassy and the Legations of Iraq and (Continued on page 9, col. 4)

The Turkish policy is to remain a non-belligerent and she has no aggressive intentions against anybody. On the other hand she had been nervous lest Germany might try to drive east across Turkey. The new Pact removes this possibility. In the immediate future and therefore, as it blocks one of the approaches to the Middle East, is held of value of Britain.

Finally the agreement may lead to some expansion of German-Turkish trade though it is unlikely that the harvest will permit the export of cereals which the Germans need badly. It is, however, unlikely to remove the suspicion with which Germany has been viewed here and the Turks know exactly what German promises and assurances mean. The agreement will be used by Dr. Goebbels as a diplomatic triumph to offset Axis reverses in the United States, but that Turkey remains faithful to her alliance with Britain is seen in the clear statement in the preamble of which the Turkish insisted refusing to sign if the clause was not included.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND BRITAIN No Change In Policy

Turkey's attitude towards Britain and Germany following upon the new Ten-Year Pact of Friendship signed in Ankara between Germany and Turkey is explained in a leading article in the semi-official Ankara newspaper "Ulus" quoted by the Turkish radio. The Editor of the newspaper writes:

"We are not renewing our friendship with Germany nor are we trying to repair it. There exists no direct discord between us and Germany. We will remain neutral in complications centering around Turkey. We shall not be an instrument of aggression against our own Ally, Britain, nor will we act in a way incompatible with our friendship with and confidence in Germany. This does not spell any change in our national policy. When Turkey concluded an alliance with Britain we

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BERLIN, June 18. Simultaneously with the signing of the Turkish-German treaty, identical notes were exchanged between the two countries saying that the Governments are prepared to promote as far as possible economic relations between Germany and Turkey. The Notes add: "Bearing in mind the opening presented by the economic structure of the two countries and using as basis the experience each country has had of the other in war, the two countries will forthwith enter into negotiations to establish a treaty basis for the carrying out of this agreement."—Reuter.

"So far as the police are concerned we have explained already that they cannot be everywhere at once!"

—Anglo-India on Bombay riots. You have brother. You have.

According to a New Delhi message Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad is likely to be appointed High Commissioner in South Africa.

Has he become too much of a nuisance what with his Sapru Conferences and Standing Committees?

"Our lives are set in troublous days," declared Lord Halifax at the Yale University.

The distinguished ex-appealer didn't say how it has come to pass that "our lives are set in troublous days."

Turkey and Germany have signed a Pact of "Friendship" which, on a cursory glance at its terms, does not seem to us to make any sense.

But we would heartily welcome it if it could stop commentators from using the Ankara radio to talk vivid but imaginary nonsense.

Two American radio commentators have broadcast from Ankara rumours of Rumanian and German ultimatums to Soviet Russia. Didn't we say that we welcome the recent Pact?

The Ministry of Economic Warfare has declared a blockade of Finland because German troops have been taking up positions in that country since early in June. We reserve opinion pending the reaction of the Moscow radio and press.

During the last few days, Chile has banned a Nazi propaganda film and the Argentine has discovered a pro-Nazi plot.

Evidently, the U.S.A., too, knows how to get going on the blitz path.

A New York paper reveals the sensational information that a super-bomber, now in its initial construction stage, may render all present bombers obsolete.

It will, however, be ready for flight after two years.

"I am so sorry, doctor, you were unable to come to my party. I feel sure you would have enjoyed yourself, and it would have done you good, too."

"It has already done me good, dear lady," replied the doctor. "We already replied for three of your guests."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Keeping a secret is one kind of confidence game.

Marriage is a failure—as any spinster will tell you.

A girl isn't necessarily an angel because she is flighty.

No matter how great a philosopher a man may be he can never figure out how he caught that cold.

And many a man makes a strenuous effort to recognize his duty so that he will be in a position to dodge it.

Many a man who thinks that he is honest because he returns borrowed money wouldn't think of returning a borrowed umbrella.

considered it our duty to prevent the spreading of the war into our mutual zone of security and to defend the peaceful order of this zone."

Moscow Silent

The Moscow radio has hitherto made no comment on the new Turkish-German Pact.—Reuter.

Ankara-Berlin Pact Explained

Turkey & Germany Pledge Not To Oppose One Another

But Existing Obligations Of Both Countries Not Affected By Pact, Says Sarajoglu

LONDON, June 19. "The actual and existing obligations of the two parties are unaffected," declared the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, in a statement to the press on the German-Turkish treaty, quoted by the Ankara radio, which broke into the normal programme at 11 p. m. to radiate the text of the treaty and M. Sarajoglu's comments.

Declaring that Turkey and Germany "confirmed for the future that the two countries will not oppose one another in any way," M. Sarajoglu said, "Turkey and Germany, who have never been in opposition in the course of the vicissitudes of world events for centuries and whose mutual relations have always been clear and correct, have in the treaty laid the foundation of their friendship on a most solid basis."

M. Sarajoglu expressed 'great pleasure' in announcing the signature of the treaty and referred to the 'very special efforts that my friend, Von Papen, who knows my country well, has made to bring about this result.'

Finally M. Sarajoglu announced that an agreement had been reached with Von Papen to express the wish that publications of the press and radio of our countries should be made in a spirit of friendship and mutual trust which characterise the relations between Germany and Turkey.

Ankara & Berlin Exchange Notes

Simultaneously with the signing of the Turkish-German Treaty, identical notes were exchanged between the two countries saying the governments are prepared to promote as far as possible economic relations between Germany and Turkey.

The notes add: 'Bearing in mind the openings presented by the economic structure of the two countries and using as basis the experience each country has had of the other in war, the two countries will forthwith enter into negotiations to establish a treaty basis for the carrying out of this agreement.'

Ever since Yugoslavia and Greece were overwhelmed by Nazi forces, Turkey has been subjected to ever increasing pressure to bring her into line with the Axis, writes Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent. Not only has the German occupation of the Aegean Islands exposed Turkey to the menace of an attack where her defences were the weakest, but she has had little support or encouragement from her nearest neighbour with whom her ties have been the closest.

Turkey has also suffered severely by the defection of France, which deprived her of her principal source of war material. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Turks have finally

entered into an agreement of limited scope with Germany. It is very much to their credit that they have resisted German pressure to break their commitments with Great Britain or to agree to any infringement of Turkish sovereign rights such as allowing German troops right of passage through Turkey.

Will Remain Faithful To Anglo-Turkish Pact

Turkey has not only preserved her present state of non-involvement in the war, but while maintaining her sovereignty and territorial integrity, has shown her determination to remain faithful to the spirit of goodwill and friendship implicit in the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Alliance.

The new treaty specifically makes reservation in respect of Turkey's previous commitments. It may be assumed that Germany will exaggerate the significance of the new agreement and attempt to exploit it as part of a nerve war upon Russia, but it will not destroy Turkey's friendship for Great Britain nor involve Turkey in any course that would be embarrassing to Great Britain.

British authorities had throughout been kept informed of the progress of the negotiations—Reuters.

'Loyalty' To Britain Safeguarded

ANKARA, June 19. The Turkish Government refused to sign a treaty of friendship with Germany, it is understood, unless a clause for safeguarding the Anglo-Turkish treaty was included.

This loyalty of Turkey to her treaty obligations with Britain held up for some time the negotiations which the German Ambassador in Ankara, Herr Von Papen was conducting. It was not until the safeguarding clause was admitted that the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu,

put his signature to the document.

It is specifically laid down in the preamble to the treaty that it has been concluded "within the limits of the present commitments of both the countries." Herr Von Papen, ever since he delivered the message from Hitler to President Inonu, following Mr. Eden's visit to Ankara, has been making friendly advances to the Turks trying to persuade them to sign a pact. He redoubled his efforts when he returned from his recent leave. The Turks, however, insisted that a safeguarding clause, protecting the existing contractual obligations, should be inserted in the treaty and this held up matters. Finally Herr Von Papen received urgent instructions from Berlin to sign an agreement as speedily as possible, even if it included a safeguarding clause.—Reuters.

TURKEY AND BRITAIN

Pact With Germany Does Not Mean Change Of Policy: London Reaction Moscow Silent

LONDON, June 19. The conclusion of an agreement between Germany and Turkey has caused no surprise in London, it is stated authoritatively, as the Turkish Government had throughout kept its British Ally fully informed regarding the conversations with Germany. It is thought that the agreement represents no gain to Germany, although it will no doubt, be "played up" throughout the world as a great German success.

The outstanding point of the agreement, it is pointed out, is contained not in its clauses, but in the reservation that the Turks insist on fulfilment of their existing obligations. It is understood that the supply of arms and ammunition to Turkey which was interrupted by the surrender of France has begun to be replaced to a minor extent by supplies under the Lease and Lend Act. These, however, are meagre at present although they may be increased later on.

The signature of the agreement is accepted calmly in London where it is recognized that the Turks are entirely sympathetic to the British war effort and have only signed the agreement in pursuit of their well-known policy of non-involvement. The relations existing between Great Britain and Turkey are so cordial that not only has Great Britain been kept informed of the negotiations leading up to the agreement, but she will no doubt, be kept apprised of any negotiations or conversations which may follow the signature of the agreement.

ALLIES AT GATES OF DAMASCUS

(Continued from page 1) tator, broadcasting from Jerusalem on Wednesday night reported that advanced Australian patrols have reached the village of Dalmour, within 15 minutes normal cap-drive of Beirut.—Reuters.

APPEAL AND WARNING

British Commander Calls For Surrender

An appeal to the French Commander at Damascus, General Dentz, to capitulate and warning that Allied attack on Damascus would begin at 5-30 a.m. on Thursday morning was made by radio from Jerusalem by the British Commander, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, according to the correspondent at Ankara of the Columbia Broadcasting, Mr. Winston Burdett, in a broadcast to the United States.

The British General declared that if Damascus is not surrendered, General Dentz alone would be responsible for the bloodshed. Whether the French want a truce or not, General Wilson promised that he would start occupation of Damascus at dawn to-morrow.

Vichy's Effort To Delay Fall Of Capital

Artillery is shelling the road south of Kise in a last effort to delay the fall of Damascus, but Allied supply and troop convoys continue to come through uninterrupted.

General Dentz is apparently basing his main hope in harassing tactics on both flanks of the Allied forces. A small British garrison at Kunetra put up a gallant fight, knowing that the Vichy surprise raid would soon counter-acted by Allied reinforcements. The Vichy guerrilla tactics, the correspondent adds, will only have the effect of delaying allied entry into Damascus.

SIR S. CHETTY FOR U. S.

To Serve As The Head Of Indian Purchasing Mission

SIMLA, June 19. The Government of India have decided to establish an Indian Purchasing Mission in America. The mission will be similar to the organisation established for American purchases by other Empire Governments, and will undertake for the Government of India, and in very close consultation with the British purchasing commission, the procurement of war supplies from America. Sir Shanmukham Chetty, a former President of the Legislative Assembly and lately Dewan of Cochin, has accepted an invitation to serve as head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in America, and will shortly proceed to America to organise the mission and to take over his duties.—A. P.

Sir Shanmukham Leaves For Madras

Sir Shanmukham Chetty who arrived in Bombay from Simla on Thursday left the same day by the Madras Express for Madras.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO IRELAND

DUBLIN, June 19. The German Government has expressed sincere regret to the Irish Government for the bomb dropping on May 31, and expressed willingness to compensate the loss of life and property.—Reuters.

Egyptian Ship Attacked By Nazis

NICOSIA (Cyprus), June 19. A German plane has machine-gunned an Egyptian steamer off the coast of Cyprus. Damage to the vessel was very slight, but one of the crew was injured and landed for hospital treatment here.—Reuters.

R. A. F. SWEEP ON BREST AND BREMEN

LONDON, June 19. Strong forces of British bombers last night attacked ports in north-west Germany and the naval base at Brest where the battleship "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau" and a Hipper Class cruiser are berthed. Despite variable and often cloudy weather the British aircraft reached their objectives, says the Air Ministry News Service. Heavy bombs were seen to burst across the docks at Brest and at Bremen large fires were started.

One of our bombers was attacked four times by an enemy fighter before a long burst drove it off. Tracer bullets were seen to enter the fighter which fell away obviously in trouble. The British bombers returned home without further interference.

Air Liner Bound For Sofia Crashes

BUCHAREST, June 19. Twelve passengers and three crew perished when an air liner bound from Bucharest to Sofia crashed in flames from a height of 500 feet after the take off from the aerodrome at Baneasa.—Reuters.

16 Nazi Planes Destroyed

LONDON, June 19. It is now confirmed that sixteen Messerschmitts were destroyed in the big British offensive operations over occupied France and the Channel on Tuesday. "states the Air Ministry News Service. Owing to the large number of R. A. F. aircraft involved, it was necessary to make a cross check of squadron reports to obtain the final result in enemy losses. Ten British aircraft were lost.—Reuters.

R. A. F. Attack On Enemy Ship

LONDON, June 19. An aircraft of the R. A. F. Coastal Command attacked an enemy supply ship off the coast of Brittany this morning, it is learned. Bombs were seen to hit the vessel.—Reuters.

JAPANESE ARMADA OFF AMOY

SHANGHAI, June 19. Foreigners arriving to-day (Thursday) aboard the United States liner "President Coolidge" from Hongkong reported sighting over fifty Japanese warships off Amoy moving southwards. The fleet is said to have included four or five battleships, but was mostly composed of destroyers and submarines.—Reuters.

SOLLUM STILL IN GERMAN HANDS

Berlin Admits British Attack Made Enormous Demands On Nazis

BERLIN, June 19. The three days' battle at Sollum made enormous demands on the fighting forces, says the Official German News Agency. "The temperature at noon averaged 131 degrees. The crews of tanks had to endure an even higher temperature."

In Abyssinia, after a short engagement, a prepared enemy position fifteen miles west of Lemeiti has been captured, enemy losing 160 killed, 150 prisoners, four guns and twenty machineguns.

Sollum Still In Nazi Hands

British forces which launched a big attack in the Western Desert surprising the Germans at Fort Capuzzo—now safely back in their original positions, it is learned in authoritative circles in London to-day. These positions are east of Sollum which is still in German hands. There is still no definite report that the Germans are preparing to attack, but information available tends to show that the enemy is deployed.

It seems quite possible, therefore, that we will forestall some action contemplated. During the British withdrawal there was so little interference that it seems that either the British had hit the enemy so hard that he did not want to follow up, or unable to do so. At any rate, the British forces got away very lightly indeed.

Normal patrols were carried out by the R. A. F. and South African aircraft in the Western Desert yesterday.

British bombers also raided landing grounds at Derna and Gazala and one unidentified aircraft was destroyed on the ground at Gazala, says an R. A. F. Middle East communiqué.

Enemy aircraft approached Malta yesterday on two occasions, but owing to interception of British fighters the raids did not materialise. Instead one Italian fighter was shot down and two others were badly damaged.

Progress In Abyssinia

In Abyssinia while patriot forces are steadily increasing pressure on the Italian garrison in the Gondar district, British troops are continuing to advance on Debra Tabor. In the southern areas operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The British G. H. Q. communiqué states that in Libya there is nothing to report at present.

Mahatma Against Direct Action In Any Indian State

Advices Jaipur Praja Mandal To Take Up Questions Of Adult Education And Medical Relief

WARDHAGANJ, June 18. A deputation on behalf of the Jaipur Praja Mandal consisting of Messrs. Hiralal Shastri, Kapur Chandra Patil, Ladhuram Joshi and Hiralal Singh, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram on June 15 and 17. Seth Jammalal Bajaj also took part in the discussions.

The deputation acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with the political situation at present prevailing in Jaipur State, and explained that all attempts by the Praja Mandal to work in co-operation with State authorities had so far failed; that the latter, while adopting a definitely hostile attitude towards the Praja Mandal were in no mood to introduce any reforms in the administration or to remove the peoples' legitimate grievances calling for immediate attention; and that in the circumstances the Praja Mandal could either go in for direct action or for the time being forget the administration altogether and serve the people constructively according to its own resources and in its own way.

NO DIRECT ACTION. MAHATMA GANDHI TOLD THE DEPUTATION THAT IN VIEW OF THE UNCERTAIN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION HE COULD NOT ORDINARILY ADVISE DIRECT ACTION IN ANY INDIAN STATE. OF THE VARIOUS ITEMS OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME MAHATMA GANDHI SAID THAT THE PRAJA MANDAL SHOULD TAKE UP ADULT EDUCATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF IN VILLAGES AND ORGANISE KISANS ON NON-POLITICAL BASIS FOR THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BETTERMENT.

With reference to the possibility of an unacceptable land settlement being forced on the cultivator of Shekhawati, Mahatma Gandhi made it clear that Kisans could certainly refuse to accept the settlement and offer

RIFLES FOR CIVIC GUARDS

C. P. Govt. Prepared To Assist Formation Of Clubs

NAGPUR, June 19. The C. P. Government have decided to grant licences under the Arms Act to Rifle Clubs formed exclusively of Civic Guard. At present there are no such clubs, but the Government, it is understood, are prepared to afford any assistance, financial or otherwise, if such clubs are formed.

It may be recalled that this licence was withdrawn from all Rifle Clubs last year. The exception now proposed by the Government is intended to afford scope for Civic Guards to have arms training.—A. P.

'PUPPET' MEETS TOKIO EMPEROR

TOKYO, June 19. "Joint Sino-Japanese defence against Communism" was declared by Wang-chin-wei, head of the Japanese-Sponsored Government at Nanking as one of his three guiding principles.

Others were good neighbourly relations and economic co-operation with Japan. Wang-Ching-Wei arrived in Japan on Tuesday and was received by the Emperor and Empress at the Imperial Palace to-day. He stated that the purpose of his visit was to exchange views with the Japanese Government authorities regarding "fundamental questions requiring the co-operation of the two countries."—Reuters.

RAJEN BABU FOR VIZAGAPATAM

WARDHAGANJ, June 19. Dr. Rajendra Prasad left this morning by the Calcutta Mail for Vizagapatam for laying the foundation stone of the shipbuilding yard of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. He was profusely garlanded by some directors of the Company who are traveling by the same train.

Mr. Gagan Viharilal Mehta, the Calcutta Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who arrived here earlier, left for Vizagapatam by the same train. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will proceed to Calcutta after the ceremony and after staying there for two days will reach Patna on June 26.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu For Vizagapatam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 19. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left this morning for Vizagapatam to participate in the laying the foundation ceremony of the first Indian shipbuilding yard of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at Vizagapatam on June 21.—United Press.

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Parole Period Of Sri Prakash Extended

BENARES, June 18. It is understood the Officiating District Magistrate of Benares has extended the period of parole of Mr. Sri Prakash by ten days.—A. P.



AGE CANNOT WITHER A YOUTHFUL SKIN. AGE need not take from you the glamour of a youthful skin. Nature did not mean your skin to become old and withered. She meant the fresh new skin which is always growing underneath to take the place of the old dried-up skin and keep you ever young and beautiful.

But modern conditions prevent the old, worn-out skin falling away as it should. Tiny particles remain to clog the pores and stifle the freshness of the new skin underneath.

Fight these conditions. Give Nature's beauty a proper chance. Just get from your chemist, store or hazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old worn-out skin, leaving the fresh young skin underneath healthy, clear and beautiful—and several shades lighter.

Even one night will show you how this natural wax transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat and follow the instructions on the jar).

MERCOLIZED WAX

YOUTH SENTENCED TO DEATH

CALCUTTA, June 19. A Bengalee youth named Lalit Chandra Hait was sentenced to-day to death by Mr. E. S. Simpson, Assistant District Judge of Alipore on a charge of having murdered his wife and his only six-month old son. The double murder was alleged to have been committed by the accused on grounds of poverty. He used to earn his livelihood by private tuition.—A. P.

HESS QUESTION IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1) exchanges between Britain and other countries throughout the war and "It has been a source of sorrow that I have not been in a position to divulge them to Parliament."

"The British public should share as far as possible the inner thoughts of the Government, but in this case we do not believe we have anything to say which would make for an improved effort of the public and we do not believe that by not saying anything we are in any way upsetting public morale."

Dealing with points of general policy raised in the debate Mr. Butler declared that it was the Government's desire to avoid making idealistic statements about the future which may not be realised. We are in the middle of a tough job and determined to see it through. A reference has been made to the Cliveden Set and the Holy Roman Empire. They are both dead and may they so remain. We want to build not only a new set in this country, but a new Europe and that is a job we can pursue without making grandiose statements.—Reuters.

Increase In U. S. A. Income Tax

LONDON, June 19. Washington.—The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee to-day (Thursday) decided tentatively to recommend drastic increases in Surtaxes on individual incomes and a tightening up of the Corporation and excess profits taxes in order to raise an estimated 2,400 million 900 thousand dollars additional revenue. The new individual income surtax schedule is said to be more than double the tax bill of every taxpayer.—Reuters.

COMMOTION WINS SUBSTITUTION OAKS

LONDON, June 19. The substitute oaks run to-day resulted as follows:—Commotion (Harry Wragg) 1 Turkana (Evans) 2 Dancing Time (Perryman) 3 Won by two lengths, while three quarters of a length separated the second and the third. Starting prices: eight/one Commotion, hundred/eleven Turkana, fourteen/seven Dancing Time.

Oaks runners were same as probable except that Beasley rode Firle, Brennan Sunnydear, Elliott Roman Empress, San Wragg Falence, Chelam was scratched.

There were twelve runners.—Reuters.



IS SHE
A Houri Of
Heaven
OR
Dweller Of
Hell?

Read K. Ahmad Abbas' article in the next Sunday Edition.

The Bombay Chronicle

An "Indian" writes about his experiences in Germany in the last war.

"THE LAST PAGE"—A NEW FEATURE
SUNDAY, JUNE 22

Kildare Film At Metro: Deanna Stays On



William Holden and Jean Arthur in 'Arizona' at New Empire; Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day and Robert Young in "Dr. Kildare's Crisis" at Metro and Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay in "Meet The Wild Cat" at Excelsior.

"Arizona" At New Empire

Great Spectacular Starring Jean Arthur And William Holden

The stupendous scale on which Wesley Ruggles filmed "Arizona," Columbia's saga of the Old Southwest's most exciting era, is best sensed by glancing at a few statistics, for figures often speak more eloquently than words.

Based on the popular novel by Clarence Budington Kelland, "Arizona" comes to the New Empire Theatre with Jean Arthur starred as Phoebe Titus, while William Holden portrays Peter Muncie and Warren William is a border gambler, Carteret.

"Arizona" was filmed almost entirely in that state, meaning that the producer-director and 27 studio departments had to function efficiently at a distance of 500 miles from home base.

5,000 PLAYERS

Here are some of the figures on the undertaking:

"Arizona" has 146 speaking parts, some played by well-known Hollywood stars, the remainder by popular supporting artists.

It utilized 2,500 atmosphere players and an equal number of Indian warriors, all selected in Arizona.

Thousands of range cattle, including Brahma steers, buffalo, cows, Mexican oxen, horses, Indian ponies, burros, sheep, goats, stray dogs, chickens, hogs and even a

"SANTA FE TRAIL" AT CAPITOL

Fine Scenes Of Military Academy And Life

With Errol Flynn leading the action "Santa Fe Trail" which is revived at Capitol brings to the screen one of the most exciting and inspiring chapters of history. Jeb Stuart, Custer, Sheridan, Fickett, John Brown storm across the years as yesterday's great history makes to-day's mighty screen thrills.

Where the railroad and civilization ended, the Santa Fe Trail began, and there, in the era just preceding the Civil War, was lived one of the lusty, lawless episodes in the nation's history. Principals in the action are the dauntless and handsome Errol Flynn as Jeb Stuart, the most famous cavalry commander in the glorious annals of Uncle Sam's fighting forces; Raymond Massey as the infamous John Brown, whose terrifying mission it was to create an empire of his own within the United States; Ronald Reagan as General George Custer, one of the most valiant soldiers of all time. And where there are brave soldiers there is bound to be also a beautiful woman. In this case, it's Clivia de Havilland.

Other players who portray real-life characters in the film are Alan Hale, William Lundigan, Van Heflin, Guinn Williams, Gene Reynolds and Henry O'Neill. Michael Curtiz directed from Robert Euckner's story.

gila monster, were required for background atmosphere.

REBUILT TUCSON

Properties required were gathered from all over the United States. They included authentic frontier-type vehicles, costumes, an arsenal of 5,000 guns, old-fashioned tinware and clothing, even a candle clipper.

Many of the dramatic and romantic highlights of "Arizona" took place in Tucson during the years 1859-64. Columbia completely rebuilt the ancient walled town on a mile-square site 16 miles north of modern Tucson. This project, without precedent in motion picture history, suggests the magnitude of the entire undertaking.

INDIAN RAIDS

The rebuilt city consisted of 11 streets, more than 125 adobe buildings including an historic mission; the 2400-foot-long adobe battlements crowned with gun towers; a river, constructed by studio technicians; three wells, bridges, fences and Indian horeans.

The re-created city required two months to build and engaged the labour of 650 men working on double shifts.

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL

On Sunday morning at 10-30 "In Caliente" starring Dolores DelRio and Pat O'Brien will be shown at the Capitol Theatre.

Bette Davis In Town Again

"The Letter" Revived At Palace

That fascinating, tantalizing and dangerous Bette Davis will be seen this week at The Palace in "The Letter," Somerset Maugham's greatest drama of a woman's heart. It tells of a beloved woman who murders a man in cold blood. She tells her husband and her lawyer that she did it to defend her honour. But it seems there was a letter written by her to the murdered man, and now in possession of his widow. If that letter were to be shown in the Court, she was sure to be convicted. But there is a mysterious transaction under cover of night, and on the day of the trial, there is no sign of the letter.

These are the ingredients of the drama. To tell more of the story would lessen its tremendous impact as it unfolds upon the screen in all its dramatic intensity. Bette Davis is the central figure about which the story revolves. With superb artistry, she portrays Leslie Crosbie as an outwardly calm, practical woman, giving us just a hint of the smouldering fires within. As the story unfolds, we are amazed at the revelations of her character. It is a performance without precedent in its subtlety.

"THE SEA HAWK" AT BROADWAY

All of romance, adventure and thrills are packed into one great screen saga. "The Sea Hawk" which will be shown from Saturday at Broadway, Dada, Errol Flynn heads the cast of thousands, and featured with him are Brenda Marshall, Claude Rains, Donald Crisp, Flora Robson and Alan Hale.

Rife with dramatic incidents revolving about England's famous sea hawks, who sailed the seven seas in their pirate galleons, their sails full-bellied in the wind, "The Sea Hawk" is a tale of the Old World in the sixteenth century.

Gallant Dover On The Screen

Dover is famed for its cliffs of chalk. It is now acquiring a new reputation for a granite will.

As the front-line of Britain's home defence, this little town is among the spots hardest hit in Nazi air attacks. It is also among the most heroic spots on the globe; for, with houses blown up and gardens devastated, you yet find people smiling in good cheer.

A survey of Dover is given in "The Front Line," the one-reel topical to be released to-day by the Film Advisory Board at the Regal, New Empire, Excelsior, Capitol, Palace and Broadway.

"DR. KILDARE'S CRISIS" AT METRO

Laraine Day, Lionel Barrymore And Lew Ayres In Feature Roles

Drama, comedy and thrills blend in "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," newest in the Kildare series, showing at Metro from to-day. Robert Young is added to the cast as guest star with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day, to play Miss Day's brother who becomes the mystery patient in the new story.

Robert Young develops symptoms of serious sickness on the eve of wedding of Jimmy Kildare and Mary Lamont (Ayres and Miss Day), and their marriage appears to be on the rocks when she breaks her engagement to Dr. Kildare, fearing the disorder may be hereditary. Into the breach comes the veteran Dr. Gillespie who discovers the clue that solves their problem with happy outcome.

Young, Ayres and Miss Day reach emotional and dramatic heights in gripping scenes. Barrymore adds a comedy note in many sequences, as do the antics of Nat Pendleton, Marie Blake and

the first screening of the actual beating of a human heart, through special technique, and restoration to health of Bobs Watson, playing the crippled boy, by means of hydrotherapy.

Harold S. Buquet directed, and Walter Kingsford, Alma Kruger, Emma Dunn, Neil Craig, Frank Orth and the rest of the Kildare series favourites appear in their regular characters.

MEET "WILD CAT" AT EXCELSIOR

Margaret Lindsay And Ralph Bellamy In Detective Story

Depicting the gay experiences of two young Americans who try to mix romance and detective work in the glamorous atmosphere of Mexico City, Universal's zesty mystery drama "Meet The Wild Cat" is the current attraction at the Excelsior Theatre.

Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay share the love interest in the swiftly paced story which turns a dramatic spotlight upon the schemes and operations of international art thieves who steal priceless art treasures from famed museums. Joseph Schildkraut is featured as the mysterious leader of the underworld organization and Allen Jenkins has the comedy lead as the befuddled taxi-driver who turns detective with nearly disastrous consequences to all concerned. Other favourites in the cast include Jerome Cowan, Robert O. Davis and Frank Puglia. Described as a rollicking comedy which blends romance and suspense with fast action, "Meet The Wild Cat" is an original screenplay by Alex Gottlieb. Arthur Lubin was director on the picture and Joseph G. Sanford served as associate producer. Stanley Cortez handled the photography.

'Nice Girl' For Second Week

Deanna Durbin Film At Regal

Universal's "Nice Girl" starring Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone stays on at the Regal for the second week.

Deanna appears as a small-town New England "Nice Girl" daughter of Robert Benchley and sister of Ann Gillis and Anne Gwynne. Robert Stack is Deanna's boy-friend the "boy next door," who is more interested in automobile engines than in romance. Tired of her "nice girl" role, Deanna recklessly goes on an exciting romantic adventure with a young New Yorker, portrayed by Franchot Tone. Her actions make her subject of a town scandal, and it is only through a combination of hilarious circumstances and situations that her name is "saved."

Others in the long cast are Elizabeth Risdon, Nana Bryant, and Tommy Kelly, Joe Pasternak was producer and William Seiter directed.

SUNDAY SHOW AT REGAL. On Sunday morning at 10-30 "Nice Girl" starring Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone and Robert Stack will be screened at the Regal Theatre.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO. On Sunday June 22nd, at 10 a. m. Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland will be featured in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's musical festival "Strike Up The Band."



Deanna Durbin in "Nice Girl" at Regal.



Bette Davis in "The Letter" at Palace.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff seems to Be a Night and Day Watchman But How About Mitzi?

By BUD FISHER



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Tips To Speakers On India

(Continued from page 10)

food supply but big-scale irrigation has almost reached its limits. India must either (i) slow down the growth of population; (ii) increase its food supply; or (iii) import food-stuffs and presumably pay for them by industrialization.

- (1) requires a change in the social system, particularly of Hindus to whom a son is a religious necessity.
- (2) requires large expenditure on fertilizers, as in Japan. Another difficulty is the excessive number of cattle, the slaughter of which is forbidden by the Hindu religion.

WHY IS INDIAN PEASANT POOR?

- (1) The Poverty of India. Why is the Indian peasant so poor? (Average income Rs 50 a head per annum, etc.) India was always a land of great poverty among the masses; the old idea of its wealth came from the splendour of the courts and the habit of hoarding gold and jewellery.

Owing to the climate and the social customs, the needs of the people in housing, clothes, etc., are less than in Europe and an Indian can live in comfort on far less than an European of the same class. While it is true that the Indian peasant is burdened with debt, this state of affairs existed long before the British went to India. It is largely due to extravagant expenditure on weddings, funerals and ceremonies. It is the most serious problem in India and the only radical solution is a detailed enquiry in every village. Scaling down of debt, and taking over of the debts by the Government, to be repaid by the cultivators over a period of years. This has been accomplished to some extent in one or two Indian States, but to do it all over India is much harder. Co-operative Societies, land-mortgage banks, etc., exist and are extending, but they cannot replace the local money-lender.

The standard of living is increasing slowly. It is true, but steadily.

- (2) Illiteracy: Why are 90 per cent of the people still illiterate?

80 per cent are agriculturists and do not value education, or are only just beginning to do so. 75 per cent of the children are taken away from school before completing the primary stage, as soon as they are old enough to work.

Religious prejudice against sending girls to school is only just breaking down and this not only reduces the number of potential pupils by

nearly half, but also means that the school-mistress class hardly exists.

Religious prejudices also mean that one school in a village for the children of all castes is impossible and villages are too small for more than one.

The levy of a local education rate is most unpopular. The town educated Indian dislikes life in remote villages and it is very hard to staff elementary schools.

The language difficulty there are about 20 major languages and 100 or 150 minor languages, many with no script at all and very inadequate as an educational medium.

- (3) Health: Why is the expectation of life so much less than in Europe? Remember the difference between 'average age' and 'expectation of life', which is often confused.

The death-rate is no more than it was in England 100 years ago. Public Health is a very new thing.

India is still a country of high birth-rate and high death-rate; both at least double that of England.

Population has increased from 250 millions in 1851 to 350 million in 1931, in spite of the high death-rate.

CLIMATE BLAMED
The climate of the tropics is much more unhealthy than the temperate zones; vitality is lowered by it and diseases unknown in Europe are common, e.g., malaria and hookworm.

The size of the country and the difficulty of communications makes it impossible to provide hospitals within easy reach.

Doctors like school-masters object to living in the country and are confined to the larger towns.

Religious prejudice against medical treatment, particularly among women.

Objection to amputation, particularly among Mahomedans.

Religious custom of early marriage among Hindus and importance attached to having a son as soon as possible leads to excessive child-bearing and bad health of the women.

Purdah system bad for the health of women. Prevalence of tuberculosis, particularly in towns.

In spite of all this public health is improving and preventive measures have been discovered for such diseases as malaria, enteric, cholera, plague, etc.

(4) What have the British done about famines?

Famines have always been a danger in India owing to the climate; the crops depend entirely on the monsoon rains which may fall over large areas. History records repeated famines when there were no communications or organisations to deal with them. New famine relief is organised the moment there is any sign of shortage of rain and communication makes it easy to supply food. The last serious famine was over 40 years ago and there is no risk of famine in future causing loss of life. The extension of irrigation ensures ample supplies of food for the whole country, and railways facilitate its transport to any areas where scarcity is threatened.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION
(5) Is the cost of Government too heavy a burden?

Taxation amounts to almost 6 a head compared with £17 in England. The cost of the Government cannot be called extravagant.

The pay of the highest officials is often attacked but their number is so small that even to cut their pay down to half would make little difference.

The cost of the Army is also attacked; it is said to be half the revenue. It is only half the central revenue and about a quarter of the total, including provincial revenues. Considering the fighting tribes in the North-West Frontier and the necessity of keeping internal order, this is not extravagant; it is far less than in Japan.

India enjoys the protection of the British Navy at no expense to herself.

India pays no tribute to Britain, except for interest on loans raised in England and pensions all her revenues are spent in India or for the defence of India. The bulk of the national debt is represented by productive assets such as railways and irrigation works; the unproductive debt is very small, less than £1 per head as compared with about £200 in England.

WHY DOMINION STATUS CANNOT BE GRANTED AT ONCE
(6) Why cannot the Remainder of Dominion Status be Granted at Once?

Defence and Foreign Relations are the difficulty. Peculiarly of the Indian Army; recruited only from the fighting races. Time necessary to officer it entirely with Indians.

Position of India and importance of Foreign Relations. Hindu-Muslim feeling and difficulty of a mainly Hindu Government in dealing with neighbouring Muslim countries.

The Indian States one-third of the area and one-quarter of the population.

(7) Is it true that the British for their own purposes have fostered Hindu-Muslim enmity?

It is much older than the British connection. Completely different cultures and views of life. No comparison with differences between the Christian churches. Elaborate precautions taken by District Officers to prevent trouble at the Id every year. Religious riots are the bugbear of the Government officers. It is no exaggeration to say that in the North of India nearly every question is influenced by the Hindu-Muslim rivalry.

(8) Do Europeans in India treat Indians on terms of social equality?

Difficulties not all due to the Europeans. Orthodox Hindus cannot act with other people. Muslims are not allowed to drink. Sikhs are not allowed to smoke and many other differences of custom. Seclusion of woman adds to the difficulty. Even now social contacts much easier between men. Club life does not appeal to the Indians as to the Europeans. Very little racial prejudice among present generation of Europeans.

(9) What are Labour Conditions in India?

These are good; quote recent legislation on Trade Unions, Trade Disputes, Payment of Wages, etc. Difference between Indian and English industrial labour former is generally temporary and the labourers return to their village when possible. Hindustan, India.

KERALA CRIES FOR IMMEDIATE AID

(Continued from page 10)
several places affected by the recent cyclone and floods in South Malabar.

He appeals to the public to make liberal contributions for the Relief Fund.—A. P.

MALABAR CYCLONE HAVOC

78 Persons Dead In One Locality

CALCUTTA, June 19.
Mr. C. K. Govindan Nair, M.L.A., Secretary, the Central Non-Official Flood Relief Committee, in a statement to the Press says that according to reports he has received from workers sent to the flood-stricken areas in North Malabar, the loss of life and damage to property is much more than what was known at first.

Seventy-eight persons are reported to have lost their lives in one locality alone—Gorem—near Payanoor where water had risen to about fifteen feet in certain places. About a thousand houses were destroyed in Payanoor and surrounding areas. Only four or five houses are left unaffected in some villages.—A. P.

Fishermen Suffer Worst In Malabar Cyclone

POONA, June 18.

Fishermen were the worst sufferers in the recent cyclone in Malabar, said Mr. V. R. Nayanar, Secretary of the Malabar District Relief Committee, who arrived here yesterday in connection with the annual meeting of the Servants of India Society, interviewed by the Associated Press. He added that the havoc caused in Malabar was very serious, especially in Ponani Taluk.

Mr. Nayanar stated that over 200 country craft lying on the shore were washed away into the sea during the floods. Roads and low-lying areas were submerged to a great depth, rendering communication impossible. Small huts in these areas were completely destroyed.

Immediate relief was required for those in distress for the reconstruction of huts, small loans to agriculturists to repair their lands and purchase seeds and the opening of cheap grain shops in the centres affected.

He said that the Malabar Chamber of Commerce had appealed to the Government of Madras for Rs. 20 lakhs for relief. The Government of Cochin had sanctioned rupees three lakhs for relief purposes.—A. P.

MALABAR CYCLONE RELIEF

An Appeal For Help

The following appeal has been issued by the Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee, Bombay:—

The cyclone has brought untold misery and suffering to the helpless people of Malabar. Never in the living memory of the people has Malabar witnessed such terrible scenes of destruction and devastation.

WIDESPREAD HAVOC

The damage caused to life, person and property are reported to be beyond all possibilities of easy calculation. A conservative estimate places the damage to property at over 48 lakhs of rupees. Malabar is the land of palms and the cyclone has laid waste the rich coconut and areca-nut gardens of Ponani, Ernad, Walluvanad and Cochin State. 60 per cent of these trees have been completely uprooted and of those that are left their tops have been so denuded of leaves that for the next six months at least no yield can be expected from them. To replant them it would take considerable capital investment and years of waiting. In paddy field areas operations connected with the raising of seedlings will have to be gone through again. In a few other places land slides seem to have buried valuable wet lands and reclamation may not be even worth attempting. Nearly 90 per cent of the houses in the cyclone-swept area which is about 6,000 square miles have been either completely destroyed or sufficiently damaged to make them unsafe for human habitation. Small houses of the poor have all been wiped out. The actual number of the dead is not yet definitely known, but it is estimated to be over three hundred.

A representative committee from Kerala associations in Bombay has been formed to collect funds for relief. The funds so collected will be distributed through the various relief agencies at work in the affected area. As the relief measures have to be started immediately the public are requested to send in their contributions either to the Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee Account with the Indian Bank, Sir Piroz Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay or to Dr. Rama Varma, Hon. Treasurer, 21 Palm Mansion, Thak Road, Nader, Bombay 14.

Yugoslav Muslims Celebrate Prophet's Birthday

(Continued from Page 6)

Iran. There were two Bradford women munition workers who were the only Moslems in that industrial town. Their father had soldiered in India and had become interested in Islam. Their mother, however, had brought them up Christians and not until they were adult had they taken their father's faith. "We wrote to London and got particulars of today's meeting," they said to me. In her direct Yorkshire way, the elder of the two told me why she found satisfaction in the faith. "You are all brothers and sisters," she said. "There is none of that 'What am I and who are you?' business in it. If the King of England came here, he would take his place with the rest." Three times a year these two Bradford ladies come to London for the chief festivals of Islam.

Wednesday's meeting began with a reading first in Arabic, then in English of a passage from the Koran. Addresses in English were given by a writer from India and the leader of the Indian contingent, Major Mohammed Khan. They both dealt with the spiritual attitude of Islam towards war. Then one of the Indian soldiers led a psalm-like chant in Indian music and the soldiers gave lusty responses. With a prayer the meeting ended and everybody went to have afternoon tea in English fashion.

Among the Yugoslav soldiers now grappling with the Germans are tens of thousands of Moslems. Yugoslavia's population includes nearly a million and a half Moslems, who live mostly in the province of Bosnia and South Serbia. During the Turkish domination of the Balkan countries, many Serbs adopted the Islam faith, and a number of writers, artists, musicians, and scientists of the country came from that community.

Serbia's world-famous sculptor, Mestrovic, and most of its other artists and writers whose reputations have extended to England, however, are not Moslems.

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Consumption? "NEPOTISM A VIRTUE TO ORIENTALS"

Tips To Speakers On India

BOOST ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH RULE

"SAY NOTHING ABOUT INTENTIONS OF GOVT. BEYOND GENERAL AIM TOWARDS DOMINION STATUS"

Following is the text of the pamphlet issued as notes to speakers by the British Ministry of Information. The publication is entitled "British Empire Publicity Campaign—Talking Points on India":—

1. Main Principles to be Kept in Mind.

- (1) The aim of Britain is self-government by orderly progression. This has been made clear for over a 100 years.
- (2) Admit frankly that mistakes have been made, particularly in early days.
- (3) Emphasise the size and complexity of the Problem.
- (4) Say nothing about the intentions of His Majesty's Government beyond the general aim towards "Dominion Status". The difference is the pace of progress. His Majesty's Government does not want to strain the engine by accelerating the pace.

(5) Dominion Status is an acquisition rather than a gift. Agreement between different communities and interests in India is a 'sine qua non' for its success.

The achievements of British Rule:—

- (a) Internal and External Peace.
- (b) Suppression of slavery, thuggee, suttee, etc.
- (c) Religious freedom for all and non-interference with religions, excluding such things as suttee which are clearly inhuman.
- (d) Freedom of expression of thought. Very limited restriction of the Press, which is far freer than in many

European countries.

- (c) Material welfare in irrigation, communications, industries, etc.
- (f) Education though still very backward is open to all and is not confined to a privileged class.
- (g) High standard of honesty in administration.
- (h) Establishment of the 'Rule of Law', which has made India's rapid political advance possible.
- (i) Industrial progress under British Rule. Though at one time Indian industries were subordinated to British, for the last 20 years protection has existed, and e.g. the Lancashire cotton trade to India has almost come to an end, except for the finer qualities.

The weak points are:—

- (a) All systems, political, educational etc., too closely modelled on British without regard to the differences of culture and outlook.
- (b) Rigidity of the bureaucratic system; too much insistence on 'efficiency' and failure to realise that the oriental sense in values is completely different to the Europeans, e.g. nepotism is a vice to us, a virtue to them.

"INDIA'S PROBLEMS."

- (a) Agricultural. The backwardness of Indian agriculture is due to many reasons:
 - (1) Increase in population—the penalty of ordered peace under the British Raj.
 - (2) Joint family system and consequent fragmentation of holdings.
 - (3) Lack of manure owing

to use of cow-dung for fuel.

- (4) Too many cattle and poor strain, owing to religious prejudices against slaughter.
- (5) Poverty and ignorance of the people.
- (6) Agricultural indebtedness.

(b) Social. The complete difference between the Hindu and Moslem systems. The Moslem system theoretically democratic; the Hindu caste-system essentially opposed to democracy.

Influence of religion on daily life of the people in both systems much stronger than in Christian countries.

Good point of the caste-system is the reverence for authority, particularly of the Father.

- (c) Political. All oriental systems of Government are autocratic; democracy has been introduced from Europe and is difficult to fit into the indigenous social systems, particularly Hindu. Political reforms started about 100 years ago, Indian interest dates roughly from the foundation of the Congress in the '30s. Various steps of reforms: Morley-Minto, 1907; Montagu-Chelmsford, 1920; Simon Commission, 1928; leading to the Government of India Act, 1935. Each step forward has led to more demands, culminating in a claim for complete independence. Explain that Congress is now a political party.
- (d) "MARTIAL RACES" AGAIN. Defence. The army in India and the Indian Army. Dual purpose: external defence and internal security. Indian Army only recruited from certain 'martial races'. All officers formerly British. Difficulty of getting Indian officers. Cost of defence.
- (e) The Indian States. Their number and history; great variations in size. Their treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Loyalty of the Princes. Great advances made recently in the larger States. The problem of fitting British India and the Indian States into one political framework.
- (f) Frontier Problem. Danger of invasion. The fighting tribes; the forward policy etc.
- (g) Population and Food. Population has grown in 80 years from 250 million to 350 million and the rate of increasing shows no signs of slowing down. There are likely to be over 400 millions in 1951. Irrigation has increased the

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

Supply Of Newsprint

India Govt.'s Reply To C.P. Newspapers' Proprietors

PACHMARHI, June 19. In reply to the representation of the Nagpur Newspaper Proprietors' Association to the Government of C. P. and Berar regarding the supply of newsprint in the event of stoppage of supply from Canada and U.S.A., which was forwarded to the Government of India, the Government of India have written that the matter is receiving active consideration of the Government.

It will be recalled that a deputation of the Nagpur Newspaper Proprietors' Association waited on the Governor of C. P. and Berar on April 20 last, and stated in a representation that the productive capacity of the Indian Mills ought to be utilised in full to meet at least a part of the demand of the Indian Newspapers. — United Press.

Calcutta-Rangoon Air Service

RANGOON, June 19. The Government of Burma is considering a proposal from the Government of India to establish an air service between Calcutta and Rangoon.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce made representations to the Government of Burma in connection with the inadequacy of the accommodation generally now available for intending passengers by air between Burma and India.

The Government of Burma replied that a proposal from the Government of India to establish

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT TO PROPERTY

Rau Committee Signs Report: Plea For Enlargement Of Terms Of Reference

SIMLA, June 19. The Rau Committee on Hindu Women's Rights to property signed its report this morning. Besides recommending an enlargement of its terms of reference, the Committee is understood to have also recommended that where Provincial Legislation is immediately necessary to give Hindu widows the right of succession to agricultural property such legislation should be under taken without delay.

It is recalled that the Federal Court recently held that since under the present Government of India Act, the Central Legislature had no power to legislate with respect to agricultural land, the right given under Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Bill to the Hindu widow to succeed to a share in her husband's property could apply only to non-agricultural property. It has since then been suggested that Provincial Legislatures should carry out the full intention of the supporters of the Bill by passing legislation extending the Hindu widow's right to agricultural property as well.—A. P.

an air service between Calcutta and Rangoon was now under consideration and it was hoped that when the proposal materialised, it would go a long way to relieve the situation.—A. P.

Tochi Scouts' Engagement With Tribesmen

Faqr Of Ipi Busy At Gorwekht To Seduce Khassadars

SIMLA, June 19. A report that lorries had been held up near Chasmai village in North Waziristan on June 12 led to action by a body of Tochi Scouts against hostiles in this vicinity. In the engagement the hostiles had three of their number wounded and retired to Miran-shah. On the following morning, a small body of Scouts returned to the village and were able to arrest several suspects without opposition.

The Faqr of Ipi is still at Gorwekht and is understood to be making determined but abortive attempts to persuade Khassadars employed on the Razmak road to desert.

Two locally owned lorries were held up and looted by hostiles during the week ending June 13. THEY QUIT HAYATKHAN. The three brothers of Hayat-

khan Nazarkhal, a notorious hostile named Sade Khan, Rasul Khan and Mira Khan, together with two nephews have publicly dissociated themselves from Hayat Khan and stated that they wish to make peace with Government. As proof of their bona fides they have furnished security to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for good behaviour.

The dangerous Malik Shahi hostile named Pak who was the leader of the attack on a Wana mail lorry on the Wana road near Chagnamal on January 31 last was killed in his village on June 9, clearly in retaliation for the death of the Shinghi mail lorry driver who was killed during the attack on the mail lorry.

Reports from the frontier state that the return of the lawful Government in Iraq has caused satisfaction in Waziristan. The Allies' move in Syria is being followed throughout the tribal territory with the greatest interest.—A. P.

Kerala Cries For Immediate Aid

Epidemic Havoc In Wake Of Heavy Cyclone Casualties

DESAMANGALAM (Malabar), June 19. An earnest appeal for immediate and substantial help to the flood-stricken people of Malabar, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless, has been issued by Mr. A. K. P. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad of Desamangalam. Mr. Nambudiripad has given a graphic description of the devastation caused in Malabar by the recent cyclone and floods. The following is the full text of Mr. Nambudiripad's appeal:

"Kerala (Malabar), the land of beauty and plenty, has been devastated beyond description by the recent cyclone and unprecedented floods following torrential rains. According to modest estimates, nearly thirty to fifty thousand mud-huts have been destroyed, and nearly 100,000 persons rendered homeless. It is not yet possible to have an accurate estimate of the number of people killed, either by cyclone or in the floods or by disease which has taken a heavy toll. Thousands of bushels of paddy sown in thousands of acres of land have been washed away by torrential rains.

LOSS OVER A CRORE. Taliparamba, a small village near Calicut recorded fifteen inches of rain during one night which is an unprecedented record. There are other places, which have had twenty-four inches of rain within two days. The exact magnitude and extent of the devastation is not known, but from all accounts that the streaming in from distant villages, communications with which have been rendered impossible owing to the blocking of roads and flooding of low-lying parts, it appears that the devastation is as great and as terrible as that caused by the Bihar or Quetta earthquakes. While there is no official estimate of the damage or loss of property, it is anticipated that the total loss arising out of this disaster will be over a crore of rupees.

TREES UPROOTED. On the 28th of May, a cyclone with a velocity of thirty-five miles per hour passed over a large part of Malabar, beginning from North Travancore and ending near Mangalore. As a result of this unprecedented cyclonic weather, thousands of trees, big and small were uprooted. Many of these fell on houses, which were either destroyed completely or heavily damaged, while many others fell on roads and blocked communications. Mango, jack fruit, tamarind, plaintain, cocconut, areca-nut and other smaller plantations were destroyed wholesale, causing heavy loss of property. Thatched roofs of thousands of houses in the entire area were blown off by high winds and the residents rendered homeless. In the wake of this disaster, came torrential rains, which washed away the mud walls of roofless huts, in which the poor agricultural population of Malabar lives.

EPIDEMIC HAVOC. People had to run away from

HE PAYS DOUBLE WHO PAYS IN NEED

The South Indian Association, Bombay, has started a Malabar Cyclone and Flood Relief Fund. Generous people of Bombay are requested to send their contributions to relieve the cry of distress from the stricken people of unhappy Malabar. All contributions may be sent to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, the South Indian Association, Telang Road, Malabar (G.I.P.) and will be gratefully acknowledged.

their homes with only the piece of cloth that they were wearing, in order to escape death from collapsing mudwalls, but as if nemesis were not satisfied with this havoc, heavy rains lasting in some cases for seventy-two hours, followed the cyclone, and the poor people who had run into the open, had to spend in some cases 70 to 80 hours completely drenched and without food. The result was that many of them fell easy victims to a kind of fever, which has now broken out in the form of an epidemic in the affected areas. Many persons are reported to have died as a result of this.

As if the damage caused by the cyclone was not enough to harass the poor people of Malabar, heavy and continual rains have caused numerous rivers flowing from the Western Ghats into the Arabian Sea to rise rapidly and devastated thousands of acres of land on either side of these rivers. As a result of the heavy rains, all the budding paddy crop was destroyed and seeds sown in the fields were washed away. In some places, large quantities of silt have been deposited in what used to be beautiful paddy fields, rendering them absolutely uncultivable for a long time. Ninety per cent of the paddy seeds according to estimates, had been sown before the rains, and the result to-day Malabar is faced with prospects of famine and starvation. Imported rice from Burma might be able to alleviate them to a certain extent, but owing to the present difficulties in regard to shipping freight for imported rice, the prospects are none too bright.

STARVATION STARES. To summarise the position in the light of conditions described above, Malabar is to-day faced with starvation, famine, disease and pestilence. It is therefore the duty of every citizen of India to extend his hand of help to the suffering millions of Malabar who are in urgent need of food, clothing, medicine and lastly money to rehabilitate their destroyed homes.

Relief organisations have been started, and they are doing their utmost to cope with the disaster, but without substantial aid from richer classes outside the Presidency, the situation cannot be met, and therefore it is the earnest appeal of Kerala to their brethren all over the country to extend their helping hand to them in their hour of need and distress.—A. P.

League To Start Relief Centres

TELLICHERRY, June 19. Haji Abdul Sathar Saik, M.L.A. (Central) Secretary of the Malabar District Muslim League, in a statement to the Press says that the Malabar District Muslim League is starting relief centres at

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Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



ON THE TRACK OF THE YELLOW BEETLE MURDER, INSPECTOR WADE MAKES A STRANGE DISCOVERY...

THE TRAIL LEADS TO A WOMAN NAMED PRINCESS REKCEB, LIVING AT THE GOLDEN BEETLE INN.....



YOU ASK WHAT I KNOW OF THE YELLOW BEETLE MURDER, INSPECTOR WADE... YOUR ANSWER IS IN THE CRYSTAL!

THE PRINCESS MAKES NO ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE, EVEN HYDNOTIZES HER ASSISTANT WHEN HE TRIES IT... INSTEAD...